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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. FOUR STANZAS. BY WILLIAM ALBERT SUTLIFFE.

The days grow strange, the nights grow cool, The boos have left the clover; The maple droppeth in the pool Its shady summer cover:
All day the swallows southward flit, All night the wind sighs dreary, And through the thin veil over it The moon looks wan and weary.

The crisp leaves rustle on the path That slopeth to the meadow, The oak beside the lily-pond Drops down its naked shadow; The bared boughs at eventide On upland fells keep swaying, And doleful sounds through valleys wide At lonely hours are straying.

Three summer months to warm the heart, And then the chill frosts after-Three summer moons to dream of love-Some ninety days for laughter; And then the South doth end its reign-The north-winds clip our dreaming-The shadow droppeth once again, To end Love's empty scheming.

There is no strip of summer | lue But winter clouds blow over, There is no inch of sodden turf The white snow shall not cover; No pleasant thing but has its end When sunny days are waning, No note of music for the lyre But endlessly complaining,

For the National Bra. [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BLACKHEATH PARK, LONDON, October 15, 1852.

My DEAR M-: An unfortunate indisposition has prevented my finishing in due season the account of my little tour in Scotland—an indisposition which, though now past, has left a lingering lassitude which will, I fear, exclude all freshness and vigor from my pres-

exclude all freshness and vigor from my probent writing.

The morning of our leaving Edinburgh, though far from brilliant, was not stormy, or chill, and we were sincerely thankful for a cessation in the pelting rain which had made "Auld Reekie," with all her modern beauties, so thoroughly dismal for the days of our visit ation. We stopped at the Melrose station, and taking a carriage, drove over to Abbotsford, some three miles. The country, though exceedingly pleasant, did not strike us as remarkably picturesque, and before we dreamed of such a thing, we were at Abbotsford, which hadso imposed upon us under the wan, weird light of a misty moon.

Immediately on breakfasting at York, we were asting at York, we were at Abbotsford, which hadso imposed upon us under the wan, weird light of a misty moon.

Immediately on breakfasting at York, we were at Abbotsford, which hadso imposed upon us under the wan, weird light of a misty moon.

Immediately on breakfasting at York, we were aston-ished about a third of the altitude which had so imposed upon us under the wan, weird light of a misty moon.

Immediately on breakfasting at York, we were aston-ished, and a little taken aback, to find that the morning light had battered down that mighty tower to about a third of the altitude which had so imposed upon us under the wan, weird light of a misty moon.

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Immediately on breakfasting at York, we were aston-ished that the morning service. At first I became awed and bewildered to the altitude which had so imposed upon us under the wan, weird light of a misty moon.

Immediately on breakfasting at York, we were aston-ished that the out-of-the altitude which had so imposed upon us under the wan, weird light of a misty moon.

Immediately and the Mande of the altitude which had so

The house itself is a superb, baronial-looking residence, strikingly picturesque in effect, and wonderfully in keeping with the mind and taste of the noble builder. It is one of the most natural productions of his genius. You could almost fancy it in all its varied forms of angraceful and imposing—his light enchanting poetry and his glorious romance resolved into stone. It is a curious pile—an odd, yet not instone. It is a curious pile—an odd, yet not in-harmonious assemblage of architectural ideas, half religious, half feudal, simple yet stately— the charming conceits and bold fancies of poetry and the spirit of olden romance, revealed in towers and turrets, arches and windows, gables and chimney-tore.

gables and chimney-tops.

The entrance hall at Abbotsford is not very large, but is exceedingly beautiful, and tastefully hung with armor, antlers, weapons, and interesting relics from many lands. But after the guide printed to a place of the guide printed to a place. the guide pointed to a glass case, which contained the suit of clothes last worn by Sir Walter, I saw nothing beside in this apartment. These brought the picture of the grand old man, worn down and broken before his time, with wondrous vividness before me. I could see him as he tottered about his grounds, or sat in the shade of some favorite tree, with his faithful Willie Laidlaw-the great soulhis faithful white Landaw—and grow some light in his eye dimmed with deepening mists, and his gigantic genius shrunken into a babe's bounded and bewildered capacity—I could see on his worn brow the troubled struggle of memory and thought, in his eyes the faint mo-mentary gleaming of the old inspiration—but by the sweet, mournful smile of his wan lips, I bould see, oh! nothing more, for the real tears which rained from my eyes seemed to hide the unreal picture of my fancy. In the beautiful little study in which the

great novelist wrote many of his works, the air seemed surcharged with the living magnetism of his genius. So near he seemed, so strangely recent his presence, so inevitable his speedy return, my mind grew bewildered and my heart beat hurriedly and half expectantly. My very senses obeyed the strong illusion of my excited imagination. I looked toward the door by which he used to enter. I listened, and speed low. and spoke low. I dared not approach his writing-table, and sit in his chair, for fear he might surprise me when he should come in. But oh! how soon passed over my heart the chill returning wave of recollection, of reason—gone, gone forever! dust, dust these twenty years!

some of the grandest old yews I have ever seen. It must have been a most imposing structure once, of great size and rare architectural beauty; but it is now a complete ruin—broken everywhere, desolated and ivy-grown—the most mournful, lonely, shadowy and solemn place I ever beheld. Yet is the spot levely with a calm, still, religious leveliness. The deep silence here is not drear and awful, but reverential prevential prevential or tial, prayerful; the loneliness is not sad, or oppressive; you feel that the present familiar world is only shut out—that the far, strange past may be brought near, and that the presence of Him who is "from everlasting to everlacting," any harmon dearly fall.

are countless heart-stirring pictures of those whose lives have been woven in threads of silver brightness, or guilty blackness, or tragical blood-redness, into the splendid woof of English history. The grounds about Hampton Court and the Park are the most about Hampton Court and the Park are the most glorious ensurance of a poet, who in the midst of his glory had content of a poet, who in the midst of his glory had content of a poet, who in the midst of his glory had content of a poet, who in the midst of his glory had content of a poet, who in the midst of his glory had content of a poet, who in the midst of his glory had content of the simple tomb of Scott, I felt that it was well that he should slumber there, with his loved ones beside him, in that lonely and quiet spot, where the moss and ivy oreep over the mouldering wall, and the winds sigh through the broken arches and sweep down the desolate aisles. Had he died in his most happy and glorious days, in all the vigor and splendor of his powers, I would have said—let him lie in a gorgeous mausoleum in some stately minster, in the heart of a great town. But he shrank wearily away from the world in his last days; so should his grave be lonely. With his noble intellect in ruins, and the shadow of deep sorrow on his spirit, he fell asleep. So should he rest among the ruins, where the ancient shadows lie.

At Melrose my friend Mr. N— was obliged to leave us, and from thence Miss N— and myself nursued our way toward London in the

much struck by a brief view of a sombre old castle, which towered over the railway—built, the guard told us, in the time of William the Conqueror—and, immediately after supper, as the night was clear, I proposed to my friend a visit to an object of so much interest. The distance was trifling, and our kind landlady gave us very careful directions; yet as the streets were crooked, and not very brilliantly lighted we ware obliged to arrest several erstreets were crooked, and not very brilliantly lighted, we were obliged to arrest several errand girls in mid career, and press them into our service, as guides, before we attained to the lonely dark square, surrounding on three sides the massive and venerable old stronghold. Under a pale, uncertain moonlight, in that shadowy spot, the effect was awfully grand. The height of the great tower seemed stupendous—certainly not less than five hundred feet.

After this bit of romance and grandeur-After this bit of romance and grandeur-hunting, we took a fancy to see something of the better and business part of the town. For this purpose we captured a small boy, and were by him safely piloted down swift Satur-day-night tides, and amid cross-currents of hurrying people, through several handsome streets, and past innumerable tempting shops. Our ostensible object was to obtain a print of the old castle, whose black shadows yet haunt-ed us.

of such a thing, we were at Abbotsford, which lies low, on the banks of the Tweed, hidden from the road by a thick plantation. The grounds are very beautiful, and have, need I say, a peculiar mournful charm in all their lovely lights and shades of greenery, and leafy luxuriance, from the recollection that he, the immortal master, planned and planted, and found his purest, richest pleasure in adorning them. no patience with the man for his weak ser-monizing. It seemed to me an impertinence, a piece of unpardonable presumption, for any man to preach in this solemn, mighty, majestic

temple, fit alone for music and prayer.

After service, we long wandered through and around the Minster, striving to familiarize dear M——, a noble and clear idea of the greatness, beauty, and magnificence, of this wondrous structure. But a stray bird fluttering bewildered among its gigantic columns and richly wrought arches, were scarcely less capable of repeating the organ notes swelling there, than I of worthily painting the inner or

outer glories of its architecture.

As the day was exceedingly beautiful, my friend and I took a long walk on the old wall of the city, and an outside survey of the castle the most ancient portion of which is so fear fully memorable as the scene of the self-de struction of thousands of besieged and perse cuted Jews, in the dark days of old. After visiting the beautiful ruins of St. Mary's Ab-bey, we returned to the Minster for afternoon service. This time we did not enter the choir, but remained in the nave, wandering slowly through the solemn aisles, under the glory of the gorgeous, stained windows, leaning against the majestic pillars, and letting the full flood of grand organ music and swelling anthem sweep over our souls, as it surged along the vaulted roof, and rolled down the columned distances. Music, architecture, and coloring, seemed to me a beautiful one-souled trinity there, so that the sound of the first would give one blind a true ideal vision of the unseen splendors around him; and the sight of the two last, triumph over the sealed sense of the deaf, and transl melody by beauty. It seemed, that could that grand organ-harmony and that glorious sing-ing take silent form, and pass into visible beau-

ing take silent form, and pass into visible beauty—such majestic, lofty forms, and such radiant, religious coloring they would wear—or could those soft splendors and rich glooms fade suddenly from sight, into such mellow scraphic strains, they would melt—or if those solemn arches and towering columns could dissolve into sound, in billows of such sublime music as rolled from that grand organ, they would pour themselves away.

door by which he used to enter. I listened, and spots ow. I dared not approach his with and approach his county in the search of the provided of the provided

beyond description, and among the wildernesses of pictures are many which it is a rare delight to behold. The cartoons of Raphael are light to behold. The cartoons of Raphael are here, and Vandyko's equestrian picture of the First Charles—the grandest portrait in the world. Here are the famous court beauties of Charles II, by Lely and Verelst; pictures too well known to you, through prints, and the charming descriptions of Mrs. Jameson, for me to undertake to reproduce by my most imperfect sketching. Through all those royally appointed apartments and lofty galleries, there are countless heart-stirring pictures of those whose lives have been woven in threads of silver brightness, or guilty blackness, or tragical

At Melrose my friend Mr. N—— was obliged to leave us, and from thence Miss N—— and myself pursued our way toward London in the interesting character of "unprotected females." We spent the first night at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stopping at a very quiet, home-like hotel, where we were exceedingly comfortable. On entering the town, in the evening, I had been much struck by a brief view of a sombre old Grace Greenwood.

The return of Mr. Abbott Lawrence and his family to the United States is regretted alike by their countless English friends and the Americans resident and travelling, who have received from them much kindness and courteous attention. Hearty good wishes and grateful remembrances follow them over the water. As ever, yours, grateful remembrance, water. As ever, yours, GRACE GREENWOOD.

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For the National Era. THE UNLOVED CHILD. A RHYMED ROMANCE.

BY MRS. ELLEN T. H. PUTNAM. PART FIRST-Continued.

in costly elegance, within her home A large assorted library could be found, Composed of many a valued, penderous tome,
And modern works, all finely bound;
Medallions, manuscripts, and coins from Rome,
Were also in profusion scattered 'round; But as the family did not tire themselves With reading, the books staid on the shelves-

Save when Verona gained an hour of leisure, Which she improved in reading volumes there; It was to her a more delightful pleasure Than all her sisters' entertainments rare:

XLIX.

His heart was pierced with Julia's witching eyes-For she was like most beauties, a coque So he one day announced, 'twixt bows and sighs. That he'd give the book of some great poet To his most perfect scholar, as a prize,
And hoped the others would not feel regret, If one (glancing at Julia) did receive, What he with great felicity should give.

On Julia's cheek the roses bloomed anew. The sparkles lemed within her brilliant eye; and whispered she within herself, "'Tis true I'll win that prize; he plainly means that I Shall triumph." Minerva more ambitious grew. Verona thought, "I have no hope to try." Two other girls, who studied with the misses, Behind the tutor's back, threw at him kisses.

Weeks pass away, and on the day appear A troop of friends, who there had been invited For they had curiosity to hear How the young ladies all recited. Julia did not betray the slightest fear. And seemed unusually delighted; For she had heard new praises frem the tutor. Who knew precisely what to say to suit her.

First Julia sung and played on the piano, And these she flourished off a wondrous crash Then sweetly lisped a poem from Rousseau, Which she announced had always been her passileanwhile taking especial care to show Herself and dress, which was in latest fashion. And next succeeding a short intermission, Minerva read a lengthy composition.

'My pupils, now review," the tutor said, "And she who perfectly through all replies, Shall of the class be henceforth called the head, Moreover will receive the promised prizehandsome volume, bound in gilt and red: And so we'll now commence the exercise. Friends! to excuse Verona, you will please, As she is quite inferior to these."

ferona blushed, and drooped her eyes with shan And liquid pearls adown her bosom trickled: The girls, who thought it added to their fame, Gased 'round the company, politely tickled; And Julia whispered, "I have thought the same The child deserves to be severely pickled."

And soon Verona's eyes did slowly ope, Then met the stranger's kindly glances While then and there was born a gleam of hope, That after wreathed the brightest fancies So now for sentiment we have full scope, Which is the basis of remances; And if my readers are not over-stupid,

They here will recognise the work of Cupid. LX. It was "a moment finely exquisite," Miss Landon says-"Alas! but only one!" (The next line here is not quite requisito,) And then she adds, "A snow-drop in the sun." With pleasure I shall recollect this visit," The stranger said, when the last song was done; Then bowing to the company, withdrew, And left Verona with emotions new.

That night the maiden in her chamber, kneeling Just where the silver moonbeams brightest shon Outpoured to Heaven her heart's revealing, Which angels hearing, struck a sweeter tone And on the sephyrs, through the rose-trees stealing, A whisper came that she was not alone; For souls like hers can hear colestial singing, And see, twixt earth and heaven, the angels winging.

As in her white robe there she softly prayed, One might have thought herself an angel now-Her hands upon her snow-white bosom laid. Her hair bound smoothly round her pallid brow; blush stole o'er her face, whilere she said, "Before thee, God of Love, I meekly bow, To thank thee that one gleam of joy has past Athwart my life, and lightened it at last.

Thou know'st a darkened lot has e'er been mine Alone! O God! with none to love but thee; With those who love me not, I'm doom'd to pine In thy compassion, wilt thou pity me? I cling to thee for life, e'en as the vine Lives and soars upward on the parent tree; Thou art my tree, my rock, my stronghold tower; Save me, a sinner, by thy mighty power!"

LXIV. That simple, child-heart prayer like incense rose
To God, before the everlasting throne; In his remembrance did he seal her woes; Gave her a name within a pure, white stone,* Which, saving the receiver, no man knows; And henceforth was she numbered with his own Then was her youthful life's most holy chrism, With tears and fire embalmed in a baptism.

God of the Universe! thou who hast reapt Unto thyself the souls of all the dead; Thou who, when earth in darkened chaos slept O'er all its face, thy glorious beauty spread-Blesséd forevermore! our praise accept, That then the hapless maiden comforted, And listened to her saddened spirit's call, Who seest emperors and sparrows fall!

We bless thee, that when hearts with ills are torn, Prostrate 'neath some heavy cross are bleeding; When hearts for the twin heart bereaved do mour 'Mid a cold, hurrying world, unheeding; When pilgrims with long years of care are worn-That there is One, who, for us interceding, Bringeth a balm from out the heart of Heaven, Which heals the grievous wounds by chastening riven

LXVII. Who is the Lord?" the skeptic reasoner saith; "All things are God, and God liveth in all; No being holds the tenure of my breath O'er my free spirit, I confess no thrall. But such, when chained in the embrace of Death, Oft on the same God for light will call-One ray of heavenly light, but to illume The silent chambers of the darkened tomb.

LXVIII. What is his word?" another proudly cries; " Not Scripture, but my own all-searching though Which writeth truth that in my reason lies On all, by holy intuition taught; And Phonix-like, my ashes shall uprise To a new life, by fire immortal caught." But I'll not undertake to cite the whole, Or part indeed, of such a rigmarole.

LXIX. A wheel within a wheel," their disquisitions Concerning life and immortality; The Fates deliver us from such logicians, Whose creed is "tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee But I will ask such metaphysicians To forgive the undevout hyperbole: Though I presume it's not of consequence Knough to cause in them the least offence.

LXX. For they who once have gained the unseen heights Of this devout and holy human reason, Are such immaculate and lofty wights, That they are far above all others' treason-Like female champions of "woman's rights." Who are above the fashions of the season, When clothed in those becoming (?) Bloomer dress Yet both preach loudly 'gainst the world's excess

LXXI It is a fault shared by the multitude At least, it is a folly seen in many, Who deem themselves particularly good— That all the mysteries of Earth, Gehenna, Heaven, and whatever else is understood-They read just as the face upon a penny; They know so much, acquired at such great palns, It is a marvel that it doesn't burst their brains

LXXII "O rara avis!" exclaims Juvenal
About the Phœnix, which is a model text To preach at such a wise man's funeral, Who thinks the world e'en as the cipher next Himself, whom he esteems the numeral At his removal, 'twill as nought be recked That all minds 'round him are mere minions, Pransfixed in wonder at his sage opinions.

Simplicity is hallowed, and a faith That simply trusts all issues to the Power Which made a living soul by His own breath. And worships in the changes of each hour, Is that alone which bears the test of death And human life when dark misfortunes lower. It was a kindred, consecrated feeling, That moved Verone, in devotion kneeling.

In that same hour, another prayer was said, Which rose no higher than a maiden's ears; The tutor, by cupidity misled,
And not by Cupid, with many graceful tears And of papa indulge no foolish fears; To fly at once (and here he snatched a kiss)

Now, Julia was betrothed already, Unto a gentleman of twice her age; paragon-wealthy, fat, and steady-So very wise, he was surnamed "the sage." But Julia, who was not a little heady, Declined to be imprisoned in that eage; Tho' caught, she fluttered, and would not be holder Although the wires were very strong and golden.

LXXVI. And so it came to pass, (alack-the-day!)

That when they looked within her usual place,
They found the bird, unseen, had flown away,
Not stopping for a blessing or a grace: Her father then did ourses for her pray, And sent three confidential friends in chase; One took such speed, he did not dress but half, One the express, the third did telegraph.

The family blamed Verona, and they said, If she the price had let her sister win, That Julia would not astray been led, And so have spared a most disgraceful sin;

Worse than death," they added, "if the's gone to The tutor!" "Mamma" then called for wine and gin;
Told the betrothed the shock did quite unnerve her

And asked him if he wouldn't wed Minerva. LXXVIII.

Thereat the gentleman so wise and burly,
His broad breast smote, and wildly tore his hair, (Which, by the way, was very short and curly. Although his head was getting rather bare, And looked somewhat like apples red and knurly, But still quite charming, with especial care:) Then on love he gave an exegesis, And said his heart was broken all to pieces.

LXXIX. By one fell stroke, he had been thus ill-used, The sear of which through all his life would star The second offer was not quite refused, Which the mamma so suddenly had planned He thought, however, he must be excused From offering his injured heart and hand; Though Miss Minerva pitied and befriended, The sundered pieces gladly would have mended. LXXX.

The more the lover thought, the more he talked About the perfidy of all the sex; He said, from youth, he ever had been knocked From post to pillar, at their foolish becks; And now, in honored life, the last had mocked Him to the world! - enough his soul to vex! When, too, he did as much exceed that tutor, As a large porpoise does the least voluta!

LXXXI. Julia may wed you yet," the mother cried, She cannot stoop to choose that foolish man; (And here the rival lover groaned and sighed;) The perfect consummation of our plan, We must not, worthy sir, be now denied." But, at that moment, in Minerva ran, And said that no pursuer yet had met her, But that a servant had just brought a letter.

LXXXII. Papa was called, (for 'twas to him addressed;) With angry brow he stalked into the room, Then broke the seal; 'twas dated, "Lovers' Rest, At twelve o'clock, P. M., beneath the moon. My dear papa," it ran, "I am so blest, So happy, that I cannot think of gloom, In parting from you all, for now I lean Upon the breast of my own Ernestine.

'We're married, pa! Ah! can you realize That you have now another darling child? Lo! now a star has twinkled in the skies, And Ernestine has looked on me and smiled. All past resentment in my bosom dies, I feel so truly sweet and calm and mild: And say, is it not so with you, papa? You cannot wish our happiness to mar.

LXXXIV. "O no! love us; love your new-married son, And through all future time we'll bless your nam We only ran away from home in fun, Because we thought the old way was too tame In such a trivial act as we have done,
You surely cannot find a cause for blame. Forgive—and please to send us a remittance, For now we have to live on a mere pittance.

LXXXV. My dearest husband is quite poor just now, But then our fortunes to improve we hope; The day he took upon himself the marriage vow, He lost his purse, and so I had to ope On which respectably two could elope; And so he has at last been forced to borrow, But he begins a dancing school to-morrow.

We should be happy to receive you here often think of all my friends so dear; Would visit you, most gladly, in a trice; And then, papa, if you should seem severe, Wo'd scamper to our holes like frightened mice But, knowing you are neither cold nor stately, I sign myself-Yours, most affectionately.

LXXXVI.

P. S. My Ernestine sends his respects To you and ma, and love to all the rest, And tells me now what he of you expects, So puts your far-famed honor to the test He says, if you will cancel all his debts, And send more funds, that we shan't be distres He'll take the best of care of your doar daughter,

And to respect you, shall be ever taught her." The father threw the letter quickly down, And crushed its folds by angry stamps and kicks; He said, "And so that low-bred, oringing clown, Thinks now his plebeian blood with mine to mix Disgracing me and mine to all the town !" The mother soon went off into hysteries. The lover said, "I need no longer doubt," And so politely bowed his presence out.

LXXXIX. Then thus the outraged parent wrote reply "The wife of Ernestine Fitzbutters Skip Is here informed that I in full deny With her, forevermore, relationship; And such a claim I'll publish as a lie; All personal suits shall answer with a whip; And for that she has thus seen fit to wed, She shall be henceforth disinherited.

father's curse shall rest upon her life, Which she shall surely one day prove no fiether Privation, labor, tears, torment, and strife, Shall be rewarded for her dereliction; The lot of a poor, thriftless fellow's wife, Is what I give her in my benediction; She shall remember till her dying day, What 'tis a father's will to disobey."

Along with this, a trifling package went, And somewhat privately it was conveyed; Verona, at the risk of punishment, An effort for her cast-off sister made-All her own pocket money freely sent, prayed; And within her gift she slipped a little note—

What follows now, resembles what she wrote Dear sister, pardon me for writing you; But I so wish to tell you all my heart, can't divine what better way to do. I am so grieved that thus from home you part he tears fall nightly on my couch like dew; My dreams make me in consternation start,

But, Julia, whether good or ill betide, Especially if happens aught of ill, trust in me you will at once confide, And if I can, I'll prove the sister still; If you are blest, I shall be gratified,
And hope that God your cup of joy will fill So, please yourself and also Mister Skip, believe me ever—Your dear sister."

And I am sure I feel a sad presage, Which I think quite unusual at my age.

For the National Era.

ORTHODOXY VS. SLAVERY. Victor Hugo has a beautifully significant passage in one of his novels, in which a young man is represented standing, at day-break, in front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, with a book in his hand. The massive structure bebook in his hand. The massive structure before him, with its turrets, buttresses, and spires,
blending the military with the ecclesiastical
types—the fortress with the temple—the feudalism of the middle ages with the religion of
peace, in barbaric grandeur; and marking, at
the same time, the only sphere and outlet of
poetic and artistic aspiration of the times in
which it was erected. The young man is busy
with the contrast between the work before him
in solid masonry, and that which he had been
perusing in characters still more powerful and perusing in characters still more powerful and enduring—the material with the immaterial enduring—the material with the immaterial—
the work with the word—the building with
the book—until, kindled into enthusiasm with
the grand idea of the intrinsic supremacy of
mind, he cries out, "This shall destroy that!"
A friend, reporting to me a conversation
which he had with some Southern gentlemen,
in which an apologist of slavery declared his
belief that the Bible will at last somehow overturn the system of chattel bondage, along with turn the system of chattel bondage, along with all the forms of oppression which have come down to us from our ancestors, suggested the parallelism and impressive correspondence of the fine scene of the novelist to which I have

Ambition and enthusiasm shall take the direction of intellectual achievement hereafter, and poetry and eloquence shall displace architecture. Thought shall not henceforth build its power and fame into fabrics of stone, but in printed words! It is a striking idea.

And the Bible shall yet destroy the feudal structure of slavery, with all its barbaric grandeur, and twice-strengthened defences! It is likely. Why not? It is the standard of civis likely. Why not? It is the standard of civilized sentiment. Consoience gravitates toward its morals with a force proportioned to its light; and the holiest sanctions are waiting there to incite men to their highest duties. Interpretations which accommodate the code to the conduct of unworthy believers are nothing in the way of its final triumph. Men feel, nevertheless, that there is a better way, a narrower path within the way of a general obedience, and they will find it as their eyes open to the light. The Bible will yet destroy slavery.

slavery.

These reflections arose as I laid down a book, These reflections arose as I laid down a book, entitled "The Unity of the Human Races, proved to be the doctrine of Scripture, Reason, and Science, with a Review of the Present Position and Theory of Professor Agassiz. By the Rev. Thomas Smith, D. D." The work is dedicated to the Literary Conversation Club of Charleston, S. C., "by whom the subject has been repeatedly and pleasantly discussed, with feelings the most harmonious, amid opinions the most discordant."

Now, this topic discussed so harmoniously in that Conversation Club is worthy of remark; and the hope which I have made my text takes Now, this topic discussed so harmoniously in that Conversation Club is worthy of remark; and the hope which I have made my text takes some encouragement from the circumstance.

Professor Agassiz (along with Dr. Morton, Mr. Gliddon, and some other distinguished men of science) has made himself responsible for the doctrine of a diversity of species, and a number of primal parentages, for what have been heretofore termed the varieties of men, or various races of the human family.

debatable ground.

The friends of the Bible, as it is commonly received, are bound to maintain that Eve is "the mother of all living," and that God "hath made of one blood all actions and that God "hath made of one blood all actions and the grace, but that he holds, by a common descent from the first pair, and by partaking of the one blood of the human race, equal rights here, to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the

bounds of their habitation." In the argument of his proposition, the au-thor of this work is carried something farther into the doctrine of fraternity and equality of the races than we might expect for plea and harmonious discussions by a Literary Conversation Club of South Carolina gentlemen.

versation Cub or South Caronna gentemen.

I will put down a few points that struck me as unexpected in the notions of such a party.

"The specific character of man is given in that image of God in which, as it is solemnly and repeatedly declared, he was made." "It is as unphilosophical as it is degrading to our nature, to limit the criterion of man's species of the continuous constitution in forestfulcers. to his material constitution, in forgetfulness of his spiritual. In both, he is found to be essentially elevated in organization and endowments above all animals.

Dr. Tiedeman is quoted with unqualified approbation for the following conclusions, drawn from a laborious analysis of the comparative size of the brain and skull of the negro and European races:
"1. In regard to size, the brain of the negro

is as large as that of Europeans and other na-tions. 2. In regard to the capacity of the cranium, the skull of the negro, in general, is not smaller than that of the European and other human races, and the opposite opinion is ill-founded, and entirely refuted by my researches.

3. In the form and structure of the well-possessed spinal cord, the negro accords in every way with that of the European, and shows no difference, except that arising from the different size of the body. 4. The cerebellum of the negro, in regard to its outward form, fissures, and lobes, is exactly similar to that of the European of The cerebruit has for the research. ropean. 5. The cerebrum has, for the most part, the same form as that of the European. 6. The brain, in internal structure, is composed of the same substance. 7. The brain of the negro is not smaller, compared as to size, nor are their nerves thicker. 8. The analogy of the brain of the negro to that of the ourang outang is not greater than that of other races, except it be in the greater symmetry of the gyri and sulci, which I very much doubt. 9. As these features of the brain indicate the degree of intellect and faculties of the mind, we must conclude that no innate difference in the intellectual faculties can be admitted to exist between the Negro and European races. 10. The opposite conclusion is founded on the very facts which have been sufficient to secure the degradation of this race. 11. The more interior and natural the negroes are found in Africa, they are superior in character, in arts, in habits, and in manners, and possess towns, and litera-ture to some extent. Whatever, therefore, (as Robinson says,) may be their tints, their souls are still the same."

Professor Caldwell is quoted, with the like

approbation and reliance, for these sentiments:
"Contrasting the Negro and Caucasian races,
he says: In both individuals, however, we find the brain, which we regard as the seat of the moral principles, precisely alike, except that in the African it is somewhat smaller. Morality the African it is somewhat smaller. Moralty is seated neither in the skin, the nose, the lips, nor the bone of the leg. Being an intellectual rather than a corporeal quality, it is believed to be the offspring of the brain, which, except in point of size, is precisely the same in the African as in the European."

This alleged parity of anatomical structure

This alleged parity of anatomical structure is sustained by ample quotations from half a dozen of other distinguished naturalists and Mext, three chapters are devoted to the proof of the former civilization of the black races of men. The necessity of this proof turns upon the point that "it is impossible for us to con-ceive that God would leave any race of men to

remote times for their high civilization and the

remote times for their high civilization and the perfection of their manufactures."

"Aristotle and Herodotus describe the Egyptians—to whom Homer, Lycurgus, Solon, Pythagoras, and Plato, resorted for wisdom—as having the black skin, the crooked legs, the distorted feet, and woolly hair of the negro."

"The truth seems to be, that the most ancient Egyptians really did have more or less of the peculiar characteristics of the negro race. Pharaoh's daughter, the bride of Solomon, speaks very emphatically of ber own blackness of complexion." To the same effect, "Dr. Pritchard has brought together, with great learning and industry, all the ancient testimonies that can illustrate this question, and has examined and collated them so carefully, that nothing further can be expected from this quarter. The results are thus summed up: We may consider the general results of the facts which we can collect concerning the physical characters of the ancient Egyptians to be this: that the national configuration prevailing in the most ancient times, was nearly the negro form, with woolly hair. But that in a later age this character had become considerably modified and changed, and that a part of the population of Egypt resembled the modern Hindoos. The general complexion was black, or at least a dusky hue."

Numberless other authorities are adduced, which may be summed up in the opinion of Siri

which may be summed up in the opinion of Sir William Jones, "that the remains of architect-ure and sculpture in India seem to prove an early connection between that country and Africa;" and in that of "Hamilton Smith, who Africa;" and in that of "Hamilton Smill, who fully adopts the opinion that the negro, or woolly-haired type of man, was the most ancient, and the original character of the inhabitants of Asia as far north as the lower

habitants of Asia as far north as the lower range of the Himmalaya mountains."

Our author sums up: "The unity of the human races, for which we contend earnestly, is therefore the identical origin of all mankind—originally from Adam and Eve, and subsequently from Noah and his sons. It is in this question becomes one of fun-damental importance and transcendent interest to every human being, both as it regards the life that now is, and also that which is to come. The relations of all men, of every race and form, to the same original head and representative—their equal humanity, their common participatheir equal humanity, their common participation in all the consequences of the fall and in all the benefits of redemption, and the common rights, privileges, and obligations, to which as spiritual and immortal beings all are destined—these are the great and glorious principles involved in this doctrine, and with which the truth of Scripture must stand or fall." "It is also the foundation on which is erected the claims of charity, love, and all the offices of Christian philanthropy. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' and 'honor all men.'" That will do for a Charleston clergyman and its Conversation Club!"

its Conversation Club!!

It is obvious that it is the imperilled Bible. and its authority as a historical and doctrinal practical relations held by the master to the slave; for the Bible proposition is not merely that in the future world the negro may be adwarious races of the human family.

The battle is fought on the borders of the question, and the Negro race is, of course, the debatable ground.

The battle is fought on the borders of the mitted to an equal heaven, as a mutter of infinite grace, but that he holds, by a common descent from the first pair, and by partaking of

The Rev. Dr. Smith puts down in his book, without flinching or reservation, this lan-guage of Dr. Tiedeman: "Judging by the capacity of the crania, the brain of some of our uncivilized British ancestors was not more developed than the average sized negro's brain; veloped than the average sized negro's brain; and, considered even as they are now observed, Sir Charles Owen is of opinion that there is no modification of form or size in the negro's brain which could support an inference that the Ethiopian race would not profit by the same influences, favoring mental and moral improvement, which have tended to elevate the primi-

tively-barbarous white races."

This is manifestly a just and inevitable inference of the doctrine of the original unity of the races. If circumstances have effected the differences now existing, nothing hinders the restoration to a like unity and equality in the end; and the duty of philanthropists and Christians toward these their brethren is unequivocal and

imperative.
It will be of no consequence in the argument that "Abraham held slaves;" that "Christ and his apostles passed by the system of Asiatic slavery, existing in their day, without special remark or robuke." The principle cannot lie idle forever; it must work wherever it can, and the contrary instances and authorities of the sacred books must be disposed of, in harmony with the great leading idea of human consan-guinity, about which the strife gathers to a

I do not believe, for myself, that the rights and duties of men depend upon the identity of origin of the races, but upon the intrinsic constitution of the subjects. God made all men somehow, no matter, to this question of rights and duties, how. The purposes and destiny for which He made them all, are clearly indicated by the several capacities which he has given them. Every wheel and pulley in the mechansime of life, human, animal, and vegetable, was intended to work. Whoever hinders the free play of the least spring of action in any soul, frustrates the intention of the Creator. He is the enemy of God and of man, and must be converted or destroyed. It is of no converted or destroyed. the enemy of God and of man, and must be converted or destroyed. It is of no consequence to me, therefore, whether Agassiz or Dr. Smith has the truth of their controversy; it is of no consequence whether the negro's brain is great or small—whether his faculties are high or low, they are his, and not mine, or any other man's; and it is sin against God and Nature to abridge their proper liberty, and hinder their possible development. Such a work of ruin must end in ruin.

But, right or wrong in the particular speculation which we have been considering, as a Bible doctrine it is likely that this Book shall yet destroy that system.

yet destroy that system.

UNCLE TOM IN GERMANY.

The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung has a long eview of Uncle Tom's Cabin, bestowing on it the highest praise. We translate a few para-

"For a long time," says the writer, "we have not read a book that has affected us so deeply, or so continuously enchained our interest; we forget the bad Yankee-English, and est; we forget the bad Yankee-English, and overlook the many inequalities of the style, in the profound truth to Nature which prevails from beginning to end. The Abolitionist party in the United States should vote the author a civic crown; for a more powerful ally than Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and her romance they could not have. This romance deserves the immense popularity it has attained in two hemispheres, in Europe as well as in America; for it is drawn from the life, and touches the most vital chords in the reader's soul.

"There are questions of principle, before whose iron truth all the so-called 'practical' What followed this, I here decline to tell;
But if my readers shall desire to know,
Hereafter I will on the story dwell,
And the results of good and evil show;
Especially shall narrate what befoll
Our heroine, and why it happened so.
And let me add, though now you fully know it,
That I'm a simple rhymer, not a poet.
The citizens of Norfolk county, Virginia, held a meeting on the 2d instant, and adopted resolutions urging the Legislature, at its ensuring session, to adopt measures to rid the State of its free colored population! They also recommended that similar meetings be held the solutions urging the Legislature as its ensuring soult the State.

The office of the State of the State.

The point that "it is impossible for us to conscious the suprace of firm to surprace of the state and would leave any race of ment to enter upon their career, under circumstances which the narrowness and materialism of the age make so great parade of, shrink into silence. Such a question of principle, therefore, to believe that the first condition of mankind was one of civilization." Hence the negroes must have been once civilized.

In the development of this topic, we have the following among other noteworthy positions:

"The aborigines of Hindostan were a race of and civilized, and in a confederation which so often sets itself up as a model for the States of old Europe, there should be hundreds of the same time he instances the negro caste of the same time he instances the negro caste of the same time he instances the negro caste of the same time he instances the negro caste of the same time he instances the negro caste of the by it, and which protects it and cherishes reported that the first condition of mankind was one of eivilization."

The aborigines of Hindostan were a race of all other the following among the legislature, at its impossible or condition of mankind was one of eivilization."

There are questions of whose iron truth all the so-call

peoples of the right to say anything whatever concerning the holiest interests of nations. So long as the North American Union numbers long as the North American Union numbers in its confederation, States where men are publicly sold to the highest bidder, and where, for the sake of miserable greed, children are torn from the arms of their mothers, and wives from the hearts of their husbands, and sold into the hands of some rich planter—so long as in these States the whip is the means of governing a whole unhappy and despised brother race, so long should the 'glorious Union' refrain from all ideas of intervention, from all republican propaganda. But let us beware of too vehemently accusing the North American States. They are, after all, but the scions of our European civilization. The exploitation of man by They are, after all, but the scions of our European civilization. The exploitation of man by man, the degradation of human beings into chattels, the perversion of religion to the meanest selfish ends—as, for instance, by using it to hinder the humane settlement of the slavery hinder the humane settlement of the stavety question—all these evils has the young Repub-lic beyond the ocean received from Europe. The Americans have simply developed them under the pressure of circumstances, and with the 'go-aheadiness' which, in every sphere, is their characteristic, into the last degree of op-pression, into absolute slavery. * * * * "We must at last part from Mrs. Stowe and her book. We confess, that in the whole mod-ern romance literature of Germany, England,

and France, we know of no novel to be called equal to this. In comparison with this glowing eloquence, that never fails of its purpose, this wonderful truth to nature, the largeness of these ideas, and the artistic faultlessness of the machinery in this book, George Sand, with her Spiridion and Claudie, appears to us untrue and artificial; Dickens, with his but too faithful pictures from the popular life of London, petty; Bulwer, hectic and self-conscious. It is like a sign of warning from the New World to the Old. Its circulation in America and in Europe is immense; in the popular theatres of and France, we know of no novel to be called Europe is immense; in the popular theatres of London it has already been dramatized. In recent times, a great deal has been said about of the vouthful American Re public in the affairs of Europe. In Literature, the symptoms of such an intellectual interven-tion are already perceptible."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1852.

CIRCULAR-BILLS-THE WORK OF RENEWING. We are pleased that our circular, addressed to the friends who have volunteered their services as agents for the Era in their several lo. calities, has been favorably received. Responses, accompanied by lists of new and renewed subscribers, are now daily arriving.

This week we enclose a general circular, or "Our Annual Letter," to every subscriber, so that no one may complain that we have discontinued his subscription without due notice. We hope it may be read, and-answered.

This week we enclose bills to some fifteen hundred subscribers whose terms are about ex-

DISTRICT MONEY

We must again request our friends, when they desire to remit their subscriptions in notes issued in the District of Columbia or Alexandria, to send us only the following:

Bank of Commerce, Georgetown; Hugh B Bank of Commerce, Georgetown; Hugh B.
Sweeney, Cashier.
Bank of the Metropolis, Washington; J. W.
Maury, President; Rich'd Smith, Cashier.
Bank of Washington, Washington; William
Gunton, President; Jas. Adams, Cashier.
Patriotic Bank, Washington; G. C. Grammer,
President; C. Bestor, Cashier.
Exchange Bank, Washington; W. Selden,
President; W. C. Bestor, Cashier.

PAY THE POSTAGE AT THE OFFICE OF DELIV-

Occasionally, a subscriber forwards us two dollars and fifty cents, and requests us to appropriate the fifty cents to the payment of the postage on his paper. We must pray most zation; for no honorable man will allow earnestly to be relieved from this responsibility. We should have to open a new set of accounts were we to undertake this, and it would cause more trouble than people can imagine. Besides, it is entirely unnecessary. All that the law requires is, that postage be paid in advance: and this may be done and can better be done, at the office where the subscriber receives his paper. Just hand the postmaster 61/2 cents in advance, every three months, or 26 cents for the year, and the thing is done.

STANDING TE	R	MS.				
Single copy, one year					\$2	
Three copies, one year					5	
Five copies, one year			-		8	
Ten copies, one year	-			-	15	
Single copy, six months	-				1	
Ton conies six months	_		-		Q	

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents mission on the renewal of an old sub

may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15,

to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk.

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, inche copy is called.

single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case m

COMMUNICATIONS.

If persons writing for newspapers would take the trouble to keep copies of their communications, they would save themselves and publish ers a great deal of vexation. How can an editor be expected to turn aside from his necessary business to answer the repeated calls made upon him for unpublished communications? Is it reasonable that he should be required to spend half a day in examining old papers, ransacking pigeon-holes long-forgotten, for a communication which the writer could have copied in fifteen minutes?

A correspondent the other day, sending us a communication, added, "print or burn, as you please, and oblige yours," &c.

THE COMMUNICATION OF A. W. TOWNSHEND

unfortunately failed to reach us in season for

insertion in the Era before the election. "CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

Although the election is over, the Independent Democratic Association of the District of Columbia osed to disband their organization. The the late election does not satisfy us that the Compromise measures are a final settlement of the question of Slavery, and that agitation should cease. The following admirable Speeches can be supplied at the prices named, and orders for them are respectfully

HON. HORACE MANN'S SPEECH on the Institutio of Slavery. Delivered in the House of Representa-tives, August 17, 1852. Twenty-four pages. Price,

neluding postage, \$3 per hundred.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S SPEECH on the Fugitive Slave Law. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 26, 1852. Thirty-two pages. Price, including postage, \$3.20 per hundred. Hon. N. S. Townshend's Speech on the Present

tion of the Democratic Party. Delivered in the second seco

HENRY COUNTY, IA.—The vote in this county Hele 456; Scott 1,559; Pierce 1,226.

POST OFFICE IRREGULARITIES.

We cannot understand why there should be so much complaint at the Cincinnati post office, of the delay of the Era, of missing numbers, We have to-day the same clerks we have had for the last six years. We know that the package for Cincinnati is made up and mailed very Tuesday evening, starts from Washington city at six o'clock the next morning, (Wednesday,) and ought to reach Cincinnati time nough every week to be distributed there the following Saturday; and yet we are told that it is not delivered there till Monday. How can it take four days to go from here to Cincinnati?

We have tried, again and again, to discover he cause of this delay. All the routes have been tried, and still we are in the dark. It is too bad - it is not to be tolerated. We shall not rest till we know where the blame lies and we hope the Cincinnati Postmaster will be kind enough to lend us his aid. The evil, if not corrected soon, will be laid before the Department, for its interposition.

Here is another case, which is but a specimen of a class:

Two years ago, John Castle, of Windsor. Ashtabula county, Ohio, subscribed for the Era, but stopped it at the end of the year, besause he could not get it in any decent time. A new route having been established between Cleveland and Meadville, by which he could have a mail five days in the week, he again sent for the paper, with another subscriber, with what result he shall say:

"I found soon my hopes disappointed; for by ome means I have not got it, as a genera thing, till from ten to fifteen days after date : while the Union, published in your city, arrives in three or four days after date, to Orwell, through which my paper comes."

Can the Pittsburgh Postmaster explain why this should be? Somebody is in fault, and we shall be thankful to anybody who will enable

We give these as specimens of the vexations which we are subjected by mail mismanage

MR. ALLISON-COALITION-MR. SWISHER.

We are informed by Mr. Hutchman, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, that Mr. Swisher who wrote us a letter asking our views of Mr llison, is anything but a friend to the Free Soil cause, and that his object was simply to obtain from us "a secret missal," to be unfairly used against the Free-Soilers.

We suspected something of the kind, but s Mr. Allison had shown himself in Congress to be true to the cause of Freedom, we could not with a good conscience refuse to say so At the same time we did what we could to guard against any sinister use of the letter. Honesty is the best policy. Mr. Swisher has gained nothing by his discreditable conduct. Mr. Hutchman proceeds to say:

"The Whigs of this county are a strong and imperious majority. Their policy all along has been to treat our organization with con-tempt, but to decimate our ranks by plying individuals with every art, and induce them to go for their men. Mr. White was deliberately nominated. He accepted, without hope of election, but surely with the expectation that those who had put him forward, to bear the reproach of such a position, would support him. We know that the editor of the Era does not speak officially; but still, when the Whigs went round, whispering, in confidence, to every one they hoped to wheedle—"Dr. Bailey has written to a man in this town, that Free-Soilers ought to vote for Allison," it is easy to see the effect on some of our number. It may appear peremptory to say so, but clearly, if our candidates are to be treated as Mr. use of his name."

That is true. We did not intend to interfere in the local arrangements of our friends in that district. It would have been sheer impertinence in us. Our sole object was to do an act of justice to Mr. Allison, and we deeply regret that this has been abused by designing men. Nor did we intend our remarks on the policy of coalition as a rebuke to our friends there-for we knew nothing of their peculiar circumstances. What Mr. Hutchman states furnishes a justification for refusing coalition

with the Whigs. In regard to the general policy of coalitions we think that, whenever it can be accomplish ed without a sacrifice of the fundamental prin ciples of the contracting parties, whenever the respective candidates to be voted for are honest and competent men, and whenever there is reasonable prospect of some substantial good, then it ought to be attempted. But to prevent liesension and disorganizatiou, the Party ought o go into the measure, formally and deliberately. It should not be the act of a few: it should be done with system. If a Convention n which the Free Democracy is fairly represented, after due deliberation resolve in favor of it, the party should move as a unit, for its action will then probably be conclusive, and it will not lose its identity. If it decide against it, the party then should, as a unit, sustain the cision; otherwise, there is an end to organication. Of course, if the good to be effected by coalition be, in the judgment of individuals greater than that which is likely to be gained by the permanent organization of the party, et them act in accordance with their judgment. If they do not so judge, no matter how attractive to them may be the immediate object, let them stick to their organization If any Free Democrat believed that the main tenance of the organization of his party was of more importance to the cause of Freedom than the election of Mr. Allison, then he wa bound, after the decision of his associates generally against coalition, not to risk the former by voting for the latter.

We do not undertake to say whether the Free Democratic organization in Mr. Allison's district decided wisely or not, in refusing to support Mr. Allison; it is not our business But believing, as we do, that the maintenance of such an organization is more important to the cause of Freedom than the election of any man to Congress for two years, we should have stood by the organization had we been in the district. The coalitions we suggest, are not of INDIVIDUALS, but of Parties. The irregular support given to other parties by Free Demo crats individually, tends to prevent the growth and impair the influence of their own party but the formal, deliberate coalition, on principle coording to some fixed system, of their party a a certain county, district, or State, with another party, for special purposes, can have no such tendency. On the contrary, it may tend to promote its growth, its power, and its

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES & UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Our readers are perhaps aware that in cer tain States of the South there are Vigilance Committees, self-constituted, whose business it is to take care of the orthodoxy of the People on the subject of Slavery. They keep a watch on strangers, inspect new books, look after he etical papers, and in many other ways exercise a general overseership over their fellow-citizens. "Uncle Tom" has given these guardians against heresy any amount of trouble. We learn that in one of the principal cities of the South they at first attempted to interdict its circulation, but the thing would get out in spite of them. At last, making a

permission to the bookstores to sell it, and forthwith flaming advertisements heralded its coming. One of the booksellers remarked, that the people were perfectly unaccountable; for, while they manifested a perfect rage for Uncle Tom's Cabin, they would hardly look at any of the works written to counteract its

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The sales of this work in Great Britain are ncredible, and it seems to have given a new mpulse there to the discussion of the question of Slavery. Our pro-slavery patriots complain What right have the English to dis cuss or even consider the subject of Slavery? The answer is easy: It is a question of Hu manity; it concerns, not one country, but all countries; not one race, but mankind; not a single right, or one class of rights, but all rights. If Slavery be a legitimate institution here, it is legitimate in Cuba, in Brazil, in India in Africa. If it be honest and decent in th South for one man to use for his own profit. work for his own benefit, and without wages another man, it is honest and decent to do the same thing at the North, in England, in France n Austria, in Russia. If the principle of Des potism is right in America, it is right in Euope, right wherever the heel of Tyranny grinds Humanity in the dust. If the argument for maintaining Slavery in the United States be good, so is the argument for maintaining aristocracy, feudal privileges, unequal laws, gov erning and subject classes, everywhere. American Slavery is linked with all Oppression. American Liberty with all Freedom. And shall we ask what right have the People of othe countries to be concerned about our Slavery The Democratic masses of Europe must be con cerned, because it is upheld by the same instru nentalities and arguments which are used enforce their degradation; and the Despots are concerned, beause every protest against Plantation Slavery is a protest against their prerog

But this volume is doing its most poten work in this country. The coarse persona assaults of reckless Pro-Slavery partisans, their vile misrepresentations, their spiteful criticisms, their audacious denials, cannot stop the circulation or weaken the effects of this work. By falsely charging that it depreciates the whites and exalts the blacks, that it exaggerates the evils and conceals the good of th social institutions of the South, and that it is imbued with an envenomed hate against the Southern people, they hope to induce them to reject without reading it, so as to make them naccessible to its gentle, all-powerful teach ings. The effort is vain. Hundreds of copies have been eagerly bought by the citizens of this District, and they will testify to its truthfulness Thousands of copies have been called for in the South, and it is in vain for the Press there to attempt to arrest its circulation. Those who have read it. know that its characteristic spirit genial and Christian; that its manifest aim s to be candid and truthful; that towards the Southern people it breathes nought but goodwill; that its representations, while they must awaken sympathy for the Slaves, and hostility to the system of Slavery, are not calculated disparage the white people of the South, t foster hostility against them, to alienate from them the sympathies of the North. The impression made by the work upon the liberal mind is, that Slavery is an incalculable evil, in which the Southern people are so involved by law, education, habit, intellect, prejudice, pride, that, while every legitimate means should be put in requisition for its removal, they are entitled to forbearance, brotherly kindness, cha ity, though not exempt from a fearful responsi-

We are glad that, while the pro-slavery pres busy in its work of defamation, there are resses in the South fair-minded and fearless nough to commend the book to the attention of their fellow-citizens. Read the following from the Georgetown (Ky.) Herald, one of the ong-established papers of that State:

Uncle Tom's Cabin, by H. B. Stowe .- Good books, like good actions, best explain them selves, and in the work before us the 'good' quite comprehensive enough to insure its apunts of the 'horrors of slavery,' we repeatedy have before us such lacerating descriptions of floggings and burnings to death, done under its black shadow, that it is necessary to explain that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' consists of no such dreadful details. It is at once an impartial atement of the case as regards Slavery, and gracefully-told tale of human life and huma earts, glowing with heavenly colors, and full of the force and power which nature and truth impart. The delineation of character is as imple as it is exquisite in its touches. In the haughty Southron' of New Orleans, of French and aristocratic English descent, with his generous sympathies and lavish liberality, as well as in the soul-grinding planter whose heart has reached the last stage of callosity in the exercise of irresponsible power, and no less in the serene but active and practical Quaker matron of the North, than in the languid lady of th Italian latitudes, wearied to apathy by the satiety of wealth, we can trace the varied and combined influences of nature and circumstance Character, whether in black, delicately discrim inated by his gifted pen, the stern integrity and touching piety of the hero, 'Uncle Tom,' claim our sincere respect; the graceful and ingenious undercons interest us immediately; the New England lady is a very ideal of respectable old maidenhood; and the natural drollery of the negro character admits a clown into the corp dramatique; while our tenderest sympathies are awakened by the trembling sensibility and angelic nature of the beautiful little Evangeline, and in each and all we recognise real por-traits from the great gallery of Nature. There are some most life-like home scenes and conversations, and the changes and turn of the letters are managed with an ease and grace which, with the elegance of the style, give the book a charm as a merely literary and artistic performance. We shall merely premise that the tale runs in so fluent a stream that detachd extracts must needs lose much of their force and beauty when read apart from the 'befor and after.

Here is another witness from Missouri-th efferson Inquirer, published at Jefferson City, in that State, and a warm supporter of Pierce

and King: " Uncle Tom's Cabin .- Well, like a "Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Well, like a good portion of 'the world and the rest of mankind,' we have read the book of Mrs. Stowe, bearing

"From numerous statements, newspaper paragraphs, and rumors, we supposed the book was all that fanaticism and heresy could invent, and were therefore greatly prejudiced against it. But, on reading it, we cannot refrain from saying that it is a work of more than ordinary oral worth, and is entitled to consideration worth worth, and is entitled to consideration. We do not regard it as 'a corruption of moral sentiment,' and a gross 'libel on a portion of our people.' The authoress seems disposed to treat the subject fairly, though in some particulars the scenes are too highly colored and too strongly drawn from the imagination. The book, however, may lead its readers at a dis-tance to misapprehend some of the general and better features of 'Southern life as it is,' (which, better features of 'Southern life as it is,' (which, by the way, we as an individual prefer to Northern life,) yet it is a perfect mirror of several classes of people 'we have in our mind's eye,' who are not free from all 'the ills flesh is heir to.' It has been feared that the book would result in injury to the slaveholding interests of the country; but we apprehend no such thing, and hesitate not to recommend it to the parsual of our friends and the mind.

many peculiarities of Southern society, wis really wonderful, when we consider that

Per contra, we have the Washington Union. which seems to think a single blast of its declamation enough to extinguish this work of

"The publication in Great Britain of a fictitious representation of American slavery, by writer who knows about as much of the subjec as of the social system of the moon, has imparted a fresh impulse to Exeter-Hall philanthropy. The hyperbolical horrors and ridiculous 'Roor backs' of 'Uncle Tom' literature, being taken for Gospel truth and sober realities by the credulous fanatics of Exeter Hall, have kindled flame of excitement in Great Britain against American slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law.

The cant of politics is not criticism. Had the Union editors read Uncle Tom's Cabin, the mpertinent epithets of partisan warfare would

or once have been forgotten. Several attempts have been made, by elab rate criticism, and by fictitious narrative, to ounteract the workings of this extraordinary colume; but generally they are beneath con empt. From this remark we except two pubcations, now on our table-one, entitled "The Southern View of Uncle Tom's Cabin," by the editor of the Southern Literary Messenger the other, a novel styled "The Cabin and Par-

or," by J. Thornton Randolph. The critique by the Southern Literary Mes enger is fluent and plausible, but unfortunatev lacks truthfulness. The author's representation of Mrs. Stowe's portraiture, when he declares that her whites are constantly depreciated and her blacks as constantly exalted—the former generally being villains, the latter angels-is all false, and the world knows it. We can tell the writer-if it be Mr. Simmes. s we suppose—that Southern character has never appeared to so much advantage under his touch, as in the painting of Mrs. Stowe. When he can point in his own writings to a George Shelby, a St. Clare, an Eva, he may claim that he has done as much justice to the South as this Northern woman.

The Cabin and the Parlor is designed to preent Slavery under an attractive aspect, and by the aid of a lively fancy, without regard to facts, the author has approximated as near as may be to an unattainable object. The design is certainly a daring one. Think of it-People with flesh in their hearts are to be ies education, denies the civil rite of marriage, denies the use of one's own earnings, denies the acquisition of property, denies the freedom of force, with its bloody symbol, the lash, makes s one which God sanctions and Humanity must

Now, if there be two things more opposed to ach other in their fundamental elements than Human Nature and Slavery, our philosophy is at fault. The growth of one is the dwarfing of the other; the full development of one is the death of the other. Let a Congress of the wisest nen meet, and set to work to devise some system which shall most effectually repress every noble aspiration, check every progressive tendency, generate the profoundest ignorance, reunder the absolute control of another, so as to destroy all self-dependence: they would render him incapable of sustaining the civil relations of father, husband, child: they would compel him to use his activities at the will of another, and for the ends of another: they would deprive him of the means of education, and forbid his instruction: they would cut him off from all opportunity of elevating his position-in one word, they would make him a SLAVE-for that one word defines the extremes of privation and degradation. It is this system which Mrs. Stowe has labored to present to us, in all its natural and necessary balefulness, and which J. Thornton Randolph would commend to the sympa-

thies of a Christian Republic! We shall refer to a single passage in The Cabin and Parlor, as an illustration of the general manner in which he has executed his task. The father of Isabel, the heroine, suddenly dies. The alarming discovery is made that he is insolvent. His estates must be sold-lands, houses, slaves, all. This is law. So much, the writer admits. But, see how harmless the affair turns

"What must the difference be," said Dr. Worthington, with startling energy, "between Isabel and her servants? To her, it is loss of osition, fortune, the fair hopes of life, perhaps ven health; for she must inevitably breal down under the unaccustomed labor and privation she will have to undergo. But to them, it is merely a change of masters." "Yes, for the neighbors won't allow any of

he families to be separated." "Of course not. We read of such things novels, sometimes. But I have yet to see it n real life, except in rare cases, or slave has been guilty of some misdemeanor or crime, for which in the North he would have een imprisoned, perhaps for life.

This picture is intended as a set-off against Mrs. Stowe's representation of the separation of families. We are to believe that, except in rare cases, the planters of a neighborhood where slaves are sold, would step forward and prevent the separation of families, by timely urchase. We confess our indignation at this alse representation. Our personal knowledge enables us to give it a flat contradiction. What Mrs. Randolph states as a general rule, is the exception. Planters, had they even the will, would not have the means for such interposition. The every-day advertisements of slave-buyers, and slaves to be sold, in the newspapers of the South, prove that the separation of families is a common occurrence. Here in this District, we know it to be such. There are few colored families among us that have not been thus bereaved. A dozen cases, in which we have been called upon to interpose, haunt our memory. It is outrageous that any nan who values his character for truth, should delude himself, or try to delude the world, with the idea that the American slave trade is not common one, or that it pays any habitual regard to family relations. It will not do for the apologists of Slavery to provoke controversy on this point. Their more prudent policy will be to admit, as intelligent Southern to extenuate the evil, as the editor of the Southern Literary Messenger attempts to doby saying that ever since the day that St. Paul ade adieu to the little flock at Miletus, who followed him down to the ship, sorrowing most of all for the words that he spake, that they should see his face no more—there have been mournful partings and sobbing fare wells." But enough. Mrs. Stowe has been furnish-

ed with the evidence to prove her representaions truthful, as will be seen in due time For ourselves, we have preferred to discuss the quaition of Slavery on grounds involving

its acknowledged, fundamental elements, and

istence of these incidents, or attempt insidiously to explain them away, Truth requires that they should be confronted, and their fictions exposed. We do this, not because we are unfriendly to the Southern People-our relationship with them is too intimate to allow thisnot because we undervalue their many noble traits of character, underrate their difficulties, or would defame them before the world-but ecause the system which they advocate, Christendom once tolerated, the North encouraged, and the South still clings to, we abhor and execrate, as we abhor and execrate every | week. law, system, or institution, which degrades, de pases, and fetters human nature. THE SOUTHSIDE DEMOCRAT AND THE VIRGINIA

The Southside Democrat, of Petersburg, Va. feels outraged that any citizen of the "Old Doninion" should dream of voting for Hale and Julian. It published, before the election, a brief abstract of the proceedings of the Free Democratic Convention held at Woodstock, and miably recommended a resort to Lynch Law.

"Now, we are no advocates in general," it says, "of Judge Lynch; but we do most earnestly hope that, if a single scoundrel dares to cast his vote for this ticket in this State, the citizens of the community will coat him with tar and feathers, and ride him on a rail. Things have come truly to a pretty pass in Virginia, that we are to have an infamous set of knaves in our midst, preaching doctrine such as this.

The Southside Democrat is edited by a pro fessed disciple of Thomas Jefferson, one of whose apostolic maxims was, that "error of opinion may be safely tolerated, so long as reason is left free to combat it." The disciple has turned his back on his master, and embraced the Principle of the old Alien and Sedition Laws, which that reason being unequal to the contest with error, the appropriate weapon against the latter is Force. Worse, however, than the old Federalists, he would dispense with the decent forms of a Law, deliberately passed, and appeal to unregulated, brute Force.

Now, we submit to our cotemporary whether it would not be better to resort to legal enactment against this "set of knaves." He can easily find a pattern in the laws of Virginia and Maryland, in 1662, passed against the Quakers who, "contrary to the law, do daily gather to tricked into the belief that a system which puts gether with their unlawful assemblies and conmen and women and children under the abso- gregations of people, teaching and publishing lute control of a master, to be used by him lies, miracles, false visions, prophecies, and docsolely for his own profit—a system which de- trine, condemning and thereby attempting to destroy religious laws, communities, and al bonds of civil society." The Quakers were the "knaves" of those days, or "a cursed sect of ocometion, repudiates all appeal to the ordi- heretics," as they were styled by the Massanary motives to human action, and substitutes chusetts General Court. Perhaps the enactments of the old Puritans would suit better ou intelligent beings subjects of sale, of barter, of well-disposed cotemporary. They enacted that nheritance, authorizes and constantly leads to the Quaker should be arrested, be delivered to the most heart-rending disruption of families the constable, "be stripped naked, from the middle upward, and tied to a cart's tail and whipped through the town, and thence be im mediately conveyed to the constable of the next town towards the borders of our jurisdiction. and so from constable to constable, to any the outermost town, and so be whipped over the border." This course of treatment was to be repeated whenever he returned, until the fourth time, when he was to be hung!

In view of these humane examples of wha may be done by law, we hope our cotemporary will recall his suggestion about Lynch Law duce the human being nearest to the level of Let everything be done decently and in order. the brute, and what would they do? They after the old "Federal" or "Blue Light" pat would declare him to be property, and incapa- tern. If you are going to tie a citizen of Virble of holding property: they would place him | ginia to a cart's tail, and whip him over the border, and finally hang him, for exercising his rights as a freeman, for decency's sake do it according to Law.

As to the effects of the intolerance manifest ed by the Southside Democrat, let the Past instruct us. "A new law of Massachusetts," says Hildreth, "imposing fines on all who attended Quaker meetings, or spoke at them, did but increase the disposition to speak and hear. In spite of whippings, brandings, and cropping of ears, the banished Quakers persisted in returning. They flocked indeed to Massachusetts and especially to Boston, as to places possessed with the spirit of intolerance, and therefore the more in need of their presence and preaching.

SHALL NEW YORK BE A SLAVE-MART?

Week before last, a man named Lemmon Virginia, being in New York city, with eight slaves, was brought before Judge Payne on a writ of habeas corpus, and required to show cause for their detention. According to a statement in the New York Journal of Commerce, he and his wife, with their eight slaves, went to New York, for the purpose of embark-

ing for Texas.

That journal, with its accustomed loyalty to slaveholding interests, endeavored to excite sympathy for the holder of the slaves. He was very worthy man-he had been evidently struggling with poverty-his wife was a gen lewoman-she loved her slaves-she was in dignant at their seizure-she appealed to them most eloquently, and they wept at the idea of being torn by the cruel Abolitionists from such mistress-the worthy couple had never dreamed that what by industry they had acquired in one State could be taken from them n another-poor creatures! if these eight slaves should be taken from them, they would lose their all-and Mr. Lemmon cried!

Such was the mournful representation of the Journal of Commerce. It seemed to think that of the ten persons concerned, only two were entitled to any consideration; and it evidently forgot, in the excess of its tenderness for Mr and Mrs. Lemmon, that the People of Nev York had a Constitution to maintain, and rights to be protected.

The case was a very plain one. Mr. Lem mon knew that Slavery cannot exist in New York-that slaves carried into a free State by the will of their masters, become free-that the Constitution of the United States guards the right of the master only to fugitive slaves. In full view of these facts, he carried his slaves to New York; he acted upon his own responsibility; he knew the consequences. What right had he to defy the laws of the State, and expect immunity?

The decision of the Court has not yet been rendered, but of course it will be, against the claimant. Judge Payne must look to the Constitution of his State, and not to the "Higher Law" sympathies of a pro-slavery press. The colored persons are not escaping slaves, slaves brought by their master into a free State whose Constitution and laws prohibit Slavery. men generally do admit, the fact, and then try Judge Payne cannot establish what the Con-If Mr. Lemmon were ignorant of the law

he is to be pitied for having invested his mone in a "property" which is recognised as suc only in some of the States of this Union, and in a few semi-civilized countries. But it would be a still harder case were the

laws of New York violated, the sentiments of her citizens outraged, and the rights of eight persons sacrificed, to enable Mr. Lemmon to live upon the unpaid labor of his fellowbeings.
Suppose the tender sensibilities of the Jour-

nal of Commerce were so far consulted, that

Cabin,' and make up any judgment against us for pronouncing in its favor, (barring some objections to it,) that they will give it a careful perusal; and, in so speaking, we may say that we yield to no man in his devotion to Southern its advocates undertake boldly to deny the expectations of those incidents; but when its advocates undertake boldly to deny the expectations of those incidents is advocates undertake boldly to deny the expectations. In the purpose of convenient shipment, that city would soon become a great mart for slaves, as well as cotton. And we interest the purpose of those incidents; but when its advocates undertake boldly to deny the expectations of these incidents. suppose that this is the real desire of the Journal of Commerce, which cares nothing about the materials of trade, so long as substan tial profits may be "realized." Were its views conclusive with the Court, we doubt not that the merchants of New York would be soon favored with the prices current of men, women and children in the New York market.

Since the foregoing was written, Judge Payne has rendered his decision, discharging the colored persons as free. The opinion was given last Saturday. We shall publish it next

LITERARY NOTICES.

VIRGINIA AND MAGDALENE; or, The Foster Siste A Novel. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth Philadelphia : A. Hart, late Carey & Hart.

Our readers are so well acquainted with Mrs

Southworth's style of writing, that it would be superfluous to characterize it. The book before us is a story of much interest-a tale of pride passion, and crime, out of the depths of which she brings her principal characters, a little more easily than quite accords with our ideas of poetic or any other sort of justice. We fear. too, that unreflecting readers may make unsafe inferences from the denouement of the plot. The heroine contracts a secret marriage with an English lord, goes with him to Europe, and is discarded by him in France, not very long after their marriage. Stung to the quick, by his neglect, she returns to America, goes upon the stage, and makes a brilliant debut. The husband also returns to America, and makes love to the foster sister of his wife, and their marriage is decided upon. Meanwhile the actress wife is plotting with her Italian admirer, whom she hates, but promises to marry if he will assassinate her faithless husband. The plot fails. The murderess at heart is horrorstricken, and crushed by remorse; for she finds too late that while she is plotting the death of her husband, she still loves him.

The husband, who has almost miraculously scaped the knife of the assassin, by a most fortunate coincidence, gains at once the knowledge that his young lady-love is passionately devoted to another, and that his wife, who was poor, and whose parentage was involved in mystery, has been acknowledged as the daughter and heiress of one of the oldest and richest families in the land. With so many aids in rekindling his ardor, is it any wonder that he falls desperately in love with his dearest wife. who is only too happy that he is not dead, as she had designed. Of course, they make up, and live to a good old age, more happy and respectable than we had conceived it possible such people could be under the Old Virginia

THE DISCARDED DAUGHTER; or, the Children of the Isle. By the same publisher.

This is another of Mrs. Southworth's recent productions. Few of her stories have afforded us more pleasure in their perusal. It is a simple narrative of domestic life in the South; yet embodying quite as much incident as we usually find in half a dozen novels of the same size, by writers of less fertile invention. There is no room for anything else; occasional description excepted, there is nothing in the book but incident. She does not moralize or philosophize, but leaves all that to the reader-apparently having as much as she possibly can do to manage the incidents with which her story is furnished. Notwithstanding this profusion, there is no intricacy-events succeed each other as naturally and inevitably as cause and effect and the morale of the book is unexceptionable. These stories of domestic life in the South have for us a peculiar charm. There is much in Southern life that is purely original, and interwoven as it is with "the peculiar institution," it has also a painful attraction for us. By the way, we commend Mrs. Southworth's sample of what is called in the South negro talk, to all who would form a correct idea of their peculiar idiom: she is a truthful exponent of that new phase of our literature.

THE LONDON QUARTEREY REVIEW. October, 1852. New York : Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washing

Contents.—British Birds and Stonehenge: Ionian Islands; Irish Salmon; Sindh-Dry Leaves from Young Egypt; Memoirs of Doctor Chalmers; Life and Letters of Lord Langdale; Gold Discoveries; Parliamentary Prospects.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW. October, 1852. Published and for sale as above.

Contents - The Oxford Commission: Whew ell's Moral Philosophy; Plants and Botanists; Our Colonial Empire; The Philosophy of Style; The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobins; Goethe as a Man of Science; Profession of Literature; Duke of Wellington; Cotemporary Literature of England, America, Germany and France. The great reduction of postage on these publications must aid their circulation. Blackwood's now pays but 24 cents a year postage, and each of the Reviews only 12 cents. The postage per annum on all four of the Reviews and on the Magazine is but 72 cent a year.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. July, September, No. vember. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. For sale as

Contents.-Imagination and Religion; Edu cation of the Public Taste; Icarian Communi ty; Sunday Schools; Natural Depravity and Total Depravity; Buckingham's Personal Me moirs; School and College Text Books; Notices of Recent Publications; Intelligence.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY. November, 1852. sale by Franck Taylor, Washington.

This number closes the fifth volume, with circulation of more than 100,000 copies. The December number will commence the new vol ume, when the pictorial embellishments will be increased, and still greater variety be given to its literary contents. We have on hand several books which shall

e noticed next week.

Thomas Ewing, who took part as Secretary in the proceedings of the meeting at Wood stock, Virginia, which nominated a Hale and Julian electoral ticket, "having no root," has been unable to stand up against the menaces and remonstrances of the enemies of Free Democracy. He publishes a card, in which he says that he did not fully understand the nature of the movement when he took part in it, and he wishes now to retract. Mr. Rye, President of the Free Democratic

Club of Shenandoah, has sent us a communi act of recreancy, as follows :

"FREE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OFFICE, WOODSTOCK, VA., Nov. 10, 1852.

"Vigilance is the price of Liberty, whether through the storm of conflict, or the calm of peace. For 'the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it?' Since time began, in every cause which has had for its object the amelioration of the condition of man, seducers and traitors have been found. "The Lord had his Judas Cosar had his

Brutus, our fathers had their Arnold, and we. following card will show, have our Ewing.

"My bosom heaves with pain and pity, when

"I have heard him (Mr. Ewing) frequently

advocating the policy of the Free Soil party in promiscuous assemblies; and on one occa-sion, I remember, there was a thrust made at him with the scarecrow 'Abolitionist,' which ne seemed to receive with some nerve and galhe seemed to receive with board and antroversy, lantry. I have noticed when in controversy, by his manners, that he sided with me. quently. I gave him the speeches of Sumner, Giddings, Mann, and Townshend, together with the platforms of the several parties, on one sheet; and he returned the platforms to ne, and with his finger on the Pittsburgh platform, remarked, those were his sentiments exactly; and he did know for a certainty what the policy of the Free Soil party was.

"After this meeting had been determined on, I invited him to attend, and named the ob-

When the day arrived for that meeting, we went there in company. I showed him the resolutions, &c., which had been drawn up for the consideration of the meeting. He read them one by one, and as he read them he expressed opinions upon them. When he read that which relates to the National Era, he renarked that it was first rate. When he read

that one that relates to Cass, &c., he pronounced it very good. When we arrived at the place of meeting, the resolutions, &c., were laid upon the table, for the inspection of all pres-The moment he was recognised as a Freeiler, he was congratulated, and at the same ime cautioned, in relation to the step he was bout to take; that there would be, likely, an relation to the step he was fluence set against him; to which he anwered, in the spirit of Peter, 'I am the slave f no party, but intend to go with those whom I elieve to be in the right.' After the meeting was organized, the resolutions, the platform, the constitution and all, were read frequently, and passed separately; and he moved, and seconded, and did almost every other thing

of Virginia, and the blank was filled with my ame, upon his motion, or his second. "The proceedings, the resolutions, the constitution and platforms, were signed under his own hand, which can be seen at my house at

that an active man in a meeting could do.

"There was a resolution, with the names blank, taken to that meeting, appointing a

ommittee to draught an address to the people

any moment; and also, that he was elected secretary for one year, really, not nominally.

"Eight days after this meeting, he remarked to me, that 'they' had threatened to take their children from his school, if he voted for Hale and Julian, and that he believed he would not vote; that he had not considered the matter fully. I asked him for the names of those persons who had made those threats; he reused to give them. On the same evening a gentleman informed me that he had heard him threatened in his presence, but refused, also, to give the name. And here is the secret of

s change."
"As though we could not get along without him, he has had the impudence to tender us a recommendation. Take it back, we need none from such a source. Our cause is a sufficie passport to the favor of the just, the wise, the free, and the brave; and as for the opinions of thers, we care nothing about them.' "Young man, think you that your master has forgotten the old adage-

'Convince a man against his will, He's of the same opinion still?'

No; he is now cursing you in his heart. Look around you, and what do you hear? The most abject serviles, and even the boys in the treets, declaring that they would have suffered their arms to be taken off, before they would have yielded as you have done.

ourney through life, let this be your rule of action: Speak the truth, be ever what you eem, and this will insure you the respect even

your enemies.
"Hunker Democrats! Were I to proclaim the fact that a man had been driven to the polls, like a slave to his work, and a gross outhould be with Republicans and Freemen like the cry of fire in a dense populace at midnight. "Well, the deed has been done, and the nean seducer lurks within your lines. See to that he is ferreted out, that he may take his proper position—the scorn of freemen, the ad-niration of tyrants, and the terror of slaves. Remember, Liberty has been wounded, your rights stricked down in this man: for they are lerived from the same source, held by the same tenure, and lie upon the same altar. If one man is robbed, and bowed down by the arm of power, who is safe? Do not the wound

and the insult attach to us all? Then defend "It is within the memory of this generation that in Virginia none but freeholders could exercise the right of suffrage.

"In 1830 it was extended to the heads of

families, who paid into the treasury of the "In 1851 universal suffrage was proclaimed The whole sovereignty was placed in the hands of the whole people. The victory was com-

"The question, then, is, shall the ballot remain pure and untainted? If so, shield th poor man from those vile and improper applinces. And whilst you are exam rights, and estimating the value of them, remember this poor man, who lies prostrate, with the heel of the tyrant upon his bosom. Tell him to break the chains, stamp them in

the dust, and be himself again. NOTICES OF THE ELECTION

A friend in Lockport, Wayne county, New

ork, writes-"Our friends have done nobly in this county. Hale's vote is about 1.100. If there had been as much effort put forth in every county in the ate, a large vote would have been rolled up

Another writes-"How much better off are the Whigs of the ee States for having a Pro-Slavery Platform Wonder if they are ready to engage the slave-holders to make another for them in 1856?" Don't know. Some are joined to their idols-

WAVERLEY, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1852. I have voted the last Whig ticket. I am from this time forth a Northern man in full Free Democracy and John P. Hale is my motte hereafter. Please send me the Era by next mail. Enclosed you will find \$2.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1852. Enclosed, &c., &c.

You are doubtless aware of the election of ur friend, Gerrit Smith, to Congress, by a very arge majority. This is an event which to give almost universal satisfaction to all parties. Men of every political stripe are speculating upon it, and I have yet to meet the first one who does not express his approval. Our Free Democratic vote in this county, on electoral ticket, is about eleven hundred; and for member of Congress we send Mr. Edwin Morgan, brother of ex-Secretary Morgan, and straight-out for Free Soil, Free Men, &c. His opponent—our late member, Thos. Y. How—was a strong man in the affections of the district. He, too, was elected as a Free Soil Democrat, but was led away, by adverse party influences at Washington, to give his vote for Lynn Boyd, a slaveholder, for Speaker, and thus lost his re-election. Congressional aspi-rants are being taught a lesson to which they will give heed by and by. Henceforth no man can get to Congress the second time, from this district, who cannot refer to a clean record in cation, animadverting in severe terms on this | the contest now waging between Freedom and

BUFFALO, Nov. 8, 1852. We have done as well at the election just past as could be expected from the state of our organization. We have probably given about 25,000 for Hale. But we have done one successful thing—elected Gerrit Smith. This will show the South that there is no man north of Mason and Dixon's line so ultra but he can be elected to Congress. Smith is one of the most powerful debaters in the United States. He is powerful debaters in the United States. He is a man of most commanding presence, grace, and eloquence. He will not fail to make a powerful impression in the House. We look upon his election as a great triumph. His views are not all held by the Free Democracy, but he is a man of a great heart, and nearly everybody rejoices in his election. Whigs and r cause, to

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th no ma from this 8, 1852. lection just state of our one suc-

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 8, 1852. We have made a considerable gain this fall over any of our State elections. In this city we have nearly doubled our vote, and we shall try to double it again next spring.

We are now just organizing anew for 1856, and we shall enter on the campaign with una-

Enclosed you will find \$33. I think that we must be about the first to respond to your cir-

Not quite-but not the less welcome. Ed. Era.

DELAWARE Co., PA., Oct. 8, 1852. Below, you will find the number of Free Soil votes given in this county. It is most provokingly small, after the expense and trouble of meetings, &c. There would probably have been a larger Free Soil vote in this county, but many of those who voted Free Soil in '48 now word of the track of t voted for one of the two old parties; and the Hunkers in some places circulated a report that the Free-Soilers had given up their candi-date, and were supporting Scott or Pierce. Had we begun earlier to agitate the subject, and effected a proper organization of the Free Soil sentiment, this county would have given a good ecount of itself

Never too late to do well-begin now. The

being a most orthodox supporter of the Compromise, that he came near securing more slave States than free ones; and, as it is, the majority of the electoral votes given him are from the South. Kentucky and Tennessee give him twenty-four; Massachusetts and Vermont. eighteen. It is to be observed, too, that a majority of the popular vote in each of the former States is in his favor, while in each of the latter it is against him. Louisiana was some North Carolina he loses by only two or three

On the other hand, General Pierce, who was, in the first place, the chosen nominee of the extreme Southern men, and who, it was thought and hoped by the South, would be indebted mainly to Southern votes for his election, is really under heavier obligations to the free States, having received from them 159 votes, and from the slave States only 95! The result is not exactly what the Slave Power would have preferred.

curately the g	enera	М	result:		
, ,				Pierce.	Scott.
Maine		-		8	-
New Hamps	shire	-		5	-
Vermont	-		-	_	5
Massachuse	tts			-	13
Connecticut				6	_
Rhode Islan	d			4	-
New York				36	
New Jersey		-		7	_
Delaware				3	-
Pennsylvani	8			27	_
Maryland		-	-	8	-
Virginia	-	-		15	_
North Carol	ina			10	_
South Carol	ina			7	_
Georgia		-		10	_
Florida		-	-	3	_
Ohio			-	23	
Indiana			-	13	
Illinois	-	-		11	_
Iowa -		-	-	4	-
Wisconsin	-	-		5	-
Michigan		-	-	6	_
Kentucky	-	-	-	_	12
Missouri	-		-	. 9	
Alabama		-		9	_
Louisiana	-	-	-	6	-
Tennessee	-	-		_	12
Mississippi				7	_
Arkansas	-			4	-
Texas	-			4	
California	-			4	_
				254	42
			•	-	

FREE DEMOCRATIC VOTE. Our friends are anxious to know the amount of the Free Democratic Vote, but we shall have to wait patiently the official returns. The following are official:

Massachusetts - - - 29,008

New Je	rsey .	•		-		-		544
Pennsyl				-	-	-	8,8	360
Rhode 1	Island	l		-	-			640
Connect	icut (fo	our tow	ns n	ot he	ard		
from)	is re	po	orted to	hav	e cast	-	3,	119
N. Ham	pshir	e	(200 to	wns)	repor	ted	6,	375
Ohio					•			
Cuyahoga			2,504	Ges	uga	-	-	1,506
Belmont		-	463		rrow	-		749
Harrison			425		tabul			2,478
Greene			511	Lak				1,111
Warren			222	Por	tage			1,296
Columbia	na :	-	1,000		mbul			1,877
Medina			1,009	Ma	honin	g		1,064
Knox			600	Lor				1,778
Ashland	-	-	290	Wy	ando	tte		10
Union		-	257	Eri				277
Jefferson			343		nmit	-	-	629
Morgan			220	Def	iance			45
Clinton		-	713	Pre	eble	-		197
Fayette			165	Mo	nroe			570

The total vote, as reported in these twentyeight counties, is 22,215. It is probable that some of the returns are exaggerated. Thirty or forty counties we have not yet heard from. New York .- Some estimate the Free Demo

cratic Vote at 3	80,00	0-we	ha	re no	ot th	e data
We have heard	only	from	the	follo	wing	:
Oswego coun	ty		-		- 5	2,108
Niagara						1,100
Jefferson	-	-	- 04			757
Onondaga		-			- 1	1,701
Wyoming			-			727
St. Lawrence	, fou	r town	ns			1.500
Chautauque,	five	towns			-	501
Wayne						941
Cayuga						922
Geneseo						161
Monroe	4				20	779
Orleans						615
Washington	-			100	21:4	451

Seneca - - - 200 Madison - - - 1,700 Indiana.—The returns are very scattering Dearborn county gives 89; Marion, 110 Wayne, 786; St. Joseph's, 174.

Wisconsin .- A large vote is reported-we can find few details. Milwaukie county gives 550; Kenasha, 579; Racine, 776; Waukesha. 1,186; Washington, seven towns, 25; Walworth, 103; Janesville, 145; Whitewater, 73. is reported, 3; Garrard, 2; Madison, 155; Bar- It says:

McHenry, Illinois, gives 497 for Hale; Bu reau, 431; Ottawa, 21; Chicago, 593. Maine-several towns not heard from-7,924

The vote will reach probably 8,000.

The Mahoning Democrat says that the Free Soil ranks were kept up by accessions from the Democracy, the Whigs having increased their

In Wyoming, N. Y., the old Liberty Party was about 300 strong, but the Free Democratic vote is now 727 strong-showing that, after all the amalgamations and changes, the Party for Freedom has been gaining. The Wyoming Mirror says-these voters, voting as they did without solicitation, may always be relied on hereafter as true to their principles. And with such a lump of leaven in the county, and such materials to be leavened, have we not reason to expect great accessions hereafter?

Milwaukie city and county gave Charles Durkee, for Congress, 915. votes-365 more than for Hale. This shows the high estimate in which Mr. Durkee is held by his fellow-citizens; but he is defeated, nevertheless, by a coalition of the Hunker Whigs and Democrats, who share the spoils between them. The Kenasha Telegraph says:

Mr. Durkee will retire (temporarily) to private life, without in public life having done an act to weaken the confidence of his friends in State has done better than we expected, having cast over 8,000 votes for Freedom. A fair start.—Ed. Era.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Notwithstanding General Scott was alleged to have been put in nomination through the influences of Sewardism, so effective was the advocacy of his claims on the ground of his ability or integrity, or to occasion himself a single feeling of regret. He has been true, as the needle to the pole, to all the great interests of humanity; and when we contrast him, personally, retiring, with his opponent coming in, we are reminded of the setting sun giving place to the twinkling star; and when we contrast the principles he has advocated in public life and cherishes in his retirement, with those his opponent will represent, so far as he represents anything, we may use in truth as ex-

his opponent will represent, so har as he represents anything, we may use, in truth, as expressive of conditions, the language of the poet, that—

"More true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Caesar, with a Senate at his heels."

The vote for Hale, in Bradford county, Pa., according to the Bradford Republican, was almost entirely made up from the Democratic

Gerrit Smith has nearly 1,800 majority in his own county, (Madison,) carrying every time in doubt, so close was the contest; and town but one. In his own town, (Smithfield,) he has 242 votes, to 25 for Ten Eyck, W., and 24 for Hough, D.

The Tribune says: Oswego county voted at the late election as

For President—Scott, 4,259; Pierce, 4,773; Hale, 2.091. For Governor—Hunt, 4,390; Seymour, 4,986;

tion, is really under heavier obligations to the free States, having received from them 159 votes, and from the slave States only 95! The result is not exactly what the Slave Power would have preferred.

The following table, we suppose, exhibits accurately the general result:

Pierce Seatt South Market Power would have preferred.

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Pierce Seatt South Market Power would have preferred.

South Market Power Work Market Power would have preferred.

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The following table, we suppose, exhibits accurately the general result: to personal popularity, but a county having very little intercourse with Madison.

STATE ELECTION IN MASSACRUSETTS. The votes for Governor in all the townships but seven, are

For Clifford (Whig)	-			61,222
Bishop (Dem.) -		-	-	38,625
Mann (Free Dem.)	-		-	35,880
Scattering	-	-		433
Mann gains more th	nan 6	,000 on	Hale's	vote-
a fact which implies	that	several	Free	Demo
crats were unwilling	that	Pierce	should	carry
the State.				

98 Whigs, 96 Coalition.

The selection of a Governor will now devolve on the Legislature, of which a large portion of the members are to be elected on the fourth Monday of this month. The Legislature will also have to elect a United States

The call for a Convention to alter the State

the Minnesota river, as far as the mouth of the
Constitution has been carried by a majority of

Blue Earth; and several towns and villages of

Counties.		Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Scat.
Suffolk -	-	4,856	5,407	1,598	1,030
Essex -	-	7,850	6,647	3,899	119
Middlesex	-	8,740	9,174	4,367	202
Worcester		7,367	6,089	7,295	23
Hampshire	-	3,300	1,375	1,293	3
Hampden		3.545	3,458	757	10
Franklin	-	2,552	1,727	1,219	
Berkshire	-	3,545	2,954	818	3
Norfolk	-	3,592	3,462	2,481	169
Bristol -	-	3,748	3,244	2,108	114
Plymouth	-	3,077	2,126	2,462	22
Barnstable	-	1,410	892	478	11
Dukes -	-	243	223	46	1
Nantucket	-	329	189	189	2
Total -	-	54,054	46,931	28,899	1,854

in a State election by the party: that last our immediate vicinity. This might be much improved by cultivation, and readily supply the place of the imported willow. We have a was 8,000, while this year it will not fall far German here who has been familiar with the short of 14,000; and that last year the Concultivation of it in his own country, and who stitutional Convention was defeated, but this year it has been carried by a majority of from growth. He informs me that this is the best

6,000 to 7,000. They say-"But the work thus far nobly carried for-"But the work thus far nobly carried forward remains to be completed on the fourth Monday of this month. The towns that are then to hold elections for the choice of Repretations and the control of the choice of the choice of Repretations and the control of the choice of the cho Monday of this month. The towns that are then to hold elections for the choice of Representatives to the General Court still have it in their power to decide the result. It is for their power to decide the result. It is for the saw who shall be Governor of Massathan to saw who shal them to say who shall be Governor of Massa-chutts for the ensuing year, and who shall be Senator of the United States for six years, in the place of Hon. John Davis. It is for them the place of Mon. John Davis. It is for them to decide whether the law calling a Convention shall be repealed, together with the other salutary laws of the last two years. It is for them also to say whether a law shall be enacted which shall limit within reasonable bounds the workman's hours of toil. And facility is for them to determine whether or finally, it is for them to determine whether or not Massachusetts shall fall back into the hands of a defeated and obsolete faction, which, 'as a national party exists only in history,' or whether she shall go forward in the path of rightful progress, in Democratic hands, and under the guidance of Democratic ideas."

CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford Republican of 1th inst. states that the Free Democratic vote in Hartford was increased from 66 last spring to 126. This is doing well, but the Republican Kentucky.-Very imperfect returns. Logan fails to give us the vote for Hale in the State.

"Various towns have handsomely increase their vote, and done honor to the cause, while others have shamefully fallen back. Norwich, giving 85 in 1851. and 35 last spring, gives now 196. Ellington gave one last year, now 28. Plymouth, New Britain, Farmington, Meriden, and some others, gain handsomely.

"Suffield gave in 1851, 54 votes, last spring

Democrats voted for him, as an honor to their district. The Whigs are thoroughly used up, and they feel it. Prominent Whigs here have said to me that henceforth they are with the Free Democrate. They regard the Whig party at an end. Let agitation be the watchword.

In Mahoning county, (O.,) there is a small decrease of the Democratic vote, and a small increase of the Free Democratic—Hale receiving 19 more votes than Van Buren in 1848.

Where the votes given for Hale are said to have been from the Democratic to have been from the Democratic ranks.

In Mahoning county, (O.,) there is a small decrease of the Democratic vote, and a small increase of the Free Democratic—Hale receiving in God, shall work on, and work steadily, until Freedom is the birthright of every man how on American soil."

BLIND ARTHUR AND LITTLE ALICE.

be represented. Let the wise and good come that the approbation of God are better up and take counsel together. Let us make official proclamation of our purposes and perch in high places, unscared by the foul artillery of the Whig and Democratic parties. Yours, truly,

Correctory.

ELIND ARTHUR AND LITTLE ALICE. born on American soil."

This is the kind of Conventions that the cause requires—State Conventions. We cannot see any reason for a National Convention. On a chair by his cottage sat blind Arthur Fell; The Free Democracy has its Platform, put up only a few months ago, and nobody proposes to amend it. It has its candidates, too, if it please to regard Hale and Julian in the field. The papers that favor them can go to work, just as well as if a National Convention were to meet to-morrow. And, as for opening the campaign, that can be done without such a Convention. The Free Democratic press seem to be agreed that the organization should be kept up, and the work prosecuted. What more is wanting? Now, for the Principles, Aims, and Reasons, of the Anti-Slavery movement! Let the People have light.

And, in the way of practical action, the thing to be attended to is, State organization. So it seems to us.

LETTER FROM THE NORTHWEST.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS, Nov. 1, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: In addition to the vast agricultural resources of Minnesota, there is an inexhaustible amount of lumber and mineral wealth, which will in the future be chiefly manufactured in the Territory, and conveyed to the most convenient and profitable market. At present, New England is the great work-shop for the nation. The raw material is taken from Louisiana, and from Wisconsin, and Iowa, and having passed through the manufactories of New England, is carried back to the great valley of the West, and sold to the original producers at prices which must pay the immense transportation, besides affording a thriving profit to the merchant and artisan. There is no necessity for this state of things, and the time is not distant this state of things, and the time is not distant whem Minnesota will be to the valley of the Mississippi what New England is to the Union. We have here a climate better than that of New England, with a New England population, New England water power, and a location, in reference to the South and West, which tion, in reference to the South and West, which leaves them entirely in the distance.

The projected line of railroad from New Orleans to the Falls of St. Anthony will, when completed, bring this place within one day's

(twenty-four hours) travel of St. Louis, and within two days of New Orleans. A twelve hours' journey in the other direction, by rail-road, will bring us to the richest mines on the shores of Lake Superior, and all this, without equalling the speed at present attained on some of the Eastern roads. What, then, is to prevent this place becoming one of extensive man-ufactures? Our water power is unlimited, and easy of improvement. The materials to be man-ufactured are near us; and the Mississippi is a great highway for transportation. Even now, the cotton and wool of the South and West could be brought here and returned to the producers at much less expense than it could be brought to and from New England; but with such a line of railroad as is contemplated, we are brought into the immediate neighborhood of the mines of Lake Superior and the plantations of the South. And who can say that the mineral of the one, and the raw material of the other, will not soon be wrought, in all the forms of art, at the Falls of St. Anthony?

forms of art, at the Falls of St. Anthony?

The proposed route from St. Louis to this place lies, I am told, through the valley of the Des Moines and Blue Earth rivers, crossing the Minnesota river about sixty miles from its mouth, and thence to this place. There is said to be a natural grade through these valleys, the whole distance, and there is no portion of the West more fertile than the lands along the The Legislature, so far as heard from, stands, whole line. There is not, probably, a railroad in the world which passes through so rich an Zeno Scudder lacks nine votes of an election to Congress. Appleton and Walley, Whigs, are elected. Earth rivers, which such a road would render

The greater part of the lands along this route is now owned by the United States. What a field of enterprise is here opened for the immigrant, and one, too, that multitudes are even now commencing to improve. A line of settle-ments is already established along the valley of considerable magnitude are already rising into importance. All this is done before the Indians are paid for their lands, or removed from the soil. But the Coverne we were the soil of the

soil. But the Governor has just returned with the money to make a payment, and remove them to their future homes. Another year, set-tlements can doubtless be made in those valleys without having Indians for neighbors. Thousands have been waiting for these very lands to be purchased and brought into market, who will be on the ground early the coming spring to make settlements.

man; the State of New York has reason to be proud of her generous citizens; the country should rejoice that she has secured the services of one of her worthiest Representatives; and the world can look forward with hope.

3. Resolved. That among the country should rejoice that she has secured the services of one of her worthiest Representatives; and the world can look forward with hope.

This Territory has not so many small stream as New England, but immensely more beautiful lakes and level country. In many portions, too, there is not so much nor so great a variety of timber; but we have fine prairies and natural meadows, and sufficient wood land for all neces-sary purposes. And we have one kind of wood here, which, though small, promises to be of much value; it is the Basket-Willow. There is much value; it is the Busice of the much said of late in agricultural and other papers about the immense profit of cultivating 4. Resolved, That New York Central College THINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Free Democratic State Committee have issued an address to the voters of their party, in which they say that Horace Mann has received a larger vote than has ever been cast article of the kind he has ever seen; that it is article of export from this Territory.

J. W. N.

Yours, very truly, KENDALLVILLE, IND., Oct. 29, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

The spirit of the times in this section The spirit of the times in this section is cheering to all who love "equal rights" and Freedom. At our State election, we polled a good number of votes, compared to what has ever been polled here before for "Free Soil" and "Humanity," which, if we had been told one year ago would be the case, we should have considered the idea as proceeding from the insane. We have had no Free Soil speeches to enlighten the propole; nor indeed do we the insane. We have had no Free Soil speeches to enlighten the people; nor, indeed, do we need them to convince men of good "sound sense" and honesty of their duty. It is only necessary for them to read the three "Platforms," to be convinced, upon the first reading, of the liberal and superior principles of the Free Soil Platform to the other two.

The Era is taken by a small club in this and an adjoining township, and it is doing a glori-ous work, and I have only to regret that it was not taken much sooner than it was. It is waking not taken much sooner than it was. It is waking up many of the old party men who were quite unversed in Free-Soilism, but are now anxiously inquiring after Free Soil light, and that honestly, too. Some of them have vowed that they will never vote the old party tickets again, after voting for their Presidential candidate this time. What consistency! Vote for men who are pledged to carry out principles which they don't like. Yet I am thankful for that degree of change in them, if we can bring it to bear in succeeding elections, so that we may be able to send different men to Congress from this section than we have heretofore. It seems Maine—several towns not heard from—7,924. The vote will reach probably 8,000.

Fermont.—The Green Mountain Freetman and some others gain handsomely.

**Guild gave in 1851, 54 votes, last spring 49, and now 37!

**IN THE FIELD.

The State Central Committee which will recover to the old party ticket a again, the world of the welfare of men.

Soil vote may be less now than at the State election, it is greater, relatively, as compared with that of the other parties. The vote of the selection, it is greater, relatively, as compared with that of the other parties. The vote of the vote of

BLIND ARTHUR AND LITTLE ALICE. BY ANN PRESTON.

And there Alice, his grandchild, sat long on his knee, As she sang him sweet songs, or gazed out towards

the sea.

And the sound of her voice led his heart to the Past, And he thought of the loved as they looked on him last;
Of the father and mother, the sister and bride,

Who had long ago vanished away from his side; And the face of the blind one was moistened with As the eye of his spirit looked back through the

years. From the homes on the hillside the children came there, With their gifts of June roses, and strawberries rare,

For they loved the old man, with his accents so mild, And they loved, too, to play with that bright, loving

And then Arthur would tell them of things he had when his young arm was strong, and his eyesight

was keen;
Of his struggles in youth, and enjoyments in age, And of science and learning, spake Arthur the sage. 'It is strange!'' said a boy, in a tone low and kind;
'Why, I thought it was sad to be aged and blind!' "Little Henry, come closer," the old man then said,
"That my hand may be laid once again on thy head! Yes, my child, 'twould be sad to be aged and blind. If the years and the darkness came down on the mind: But my soul has a light which thine eyes cannot see, And our God keepeth young the spirit in me; In the morning. I sought for the beautiful Truth, And it crowneth my eve with the gladness of youth! It is true I am old, and my days here are few, But the God of my life is eternal and true: 'Tis the calm of his Presence that circles me here

And in life, or in death, I have nothing to fear.'

When the old man had ceased, still a radiant grace From the glow of his spirit illumined his face: And the children all sang him his favorite song, And it told that the good evermore were the strong, And it said that the Right overcometh the Wrong. Soon they went to their homes, and the sun sank to

In the river of gold that lay broad in the west; And when evening was gray, and the supper was o'er, Little Alice led Arthur to walk on the shore. O how sweetly they talked on that evening in June By the side of the sea, 'neath the light of the moon; And she sang her low hymn that still night on his

For the National Era. GERRIT SMITH'S ELECTION TO CONGRESS.

Action of N. Y. Central College, Nov 4, 1852. On the arrival of the news that Gerrit Smith was elected to Congress, the members of the College, and friends of the cause of humanity near by, convened in the chapel to congratu-late each other on the event, 7 o'clock, evening. The main College building and the boardinghall were briliantly illuminated by the students, presenting to the neighboring village and country a beautiful and magnificent spectacle.

On motion of Prof. Allen, Mr. A. H. Benedict was called to the chair, and J. Francis

Cook was appointed Secretary.

A committee to prepare and to present to the meeting appropriate resolutions, was chosen, consisting of President C. P. Grosvenor, Chairman, Prof. W. G. Allen, Mr. Azariah Smith,

Miss A. J. Chamberlain, Miss Sarah Thomas, and Miss Lydia A. Caldwell.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. B. Taft, Tilden, Burlingame, and Bannister, who were free following resolutions, which were unanimously

Gerrit Smith, as giving evidences of the arousing of the long-sleeping conscience of this na-tion, and as affording one of the happiest guaranties that the day of the slave's redemption is drawing near; and that, ere long, our country shall be, not as she hitherto has been, a stum-

Smith, the people of his district have evinced their high appreciation of all that is noble in man; the State of New York has reason to

3. Resolved, That, among the events adapted to awaken hope for our country, that (notwithstanding her great sin of hypocritically professing to be based on the principle of the equal brotherhood of all mankind, while holding is ablest elements. in abject slavery more than three millions of her own sons and daughters) the God of our fathers will yet interpose for her salvation—the election of Gerrit Smith to membership in the popular branch of our National Congress, is regarded by us, and, we think, must be by

owes thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for calling into the councils of our nation a distinguished patron of this institution, GERRIT

SMITH. 5. Resolved, That woman has a right to raise her voice in this general rejoicing for the election of Gerrit Smith to Congress, as a man who will never slumber over the great and momentous subject, universal freedom, but will testify to the world that he is on the side of right and humanity without restriction; and that the ladies of Central College deeply par-

that the ladies of Central Conege deeply par-ticipate in this joy.

6. Resolved, That the election of Franklin Pierce as President, and Wm. R. King as Vice President of the United States, standing as these men do, on the platform of despotic principles adopted by the Democratic party at Baltimore, the Fugitive Slave Act included, is an event which imperatively demands a vast increase of Anti-Slavery labor by all friends of

increase of Anti-Slavery labor by all friends of the country, from the present moment, until God shall be obeyed in the proclamation of "liberty to all the inhabitants of the land."

On motion of Mr. Burlingame, it was voted that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Era, Frederick Douglas's Paper, American Baptist, Anti-Slavery Standard, Free Democrat, Commonwealth, Liberator, and other journals friendly to the cause. Adjourned.

A. H. BENEDICT, Chairman.
J. FRANCIS COOK, Secretary.

McGrawville, Cortland co., New York.

For the National Era.

At a meeting of the Free Democrats, held at the Mahoning Church, Indiana county, Pa., on the 1st of November, 1852, the following resolutions were adopted, with the request that they be published in the National Era:

Whereas those elected to offices in a nation, especially those chosen to fill the higher offices, have great power to do good or evil, according as their characters may be, and as their dispositions may lead them; and whereas every citizen in our land has the privilege of exerting an influence in the choice of such rulers as they may deem the best qualified: therefore, may deem the best qualified: therefore,

1. Resolved, That we, as Christians, citizens
of these United States, will neither exert our

mistake to the Portland (Me.) Advertiser, a Whig paper, instead of the Inquirer, a Free Democratic paper.

Mr. BRYANT, of the New York Evening Post, sailed in the Arctic last Saturday for Europe His intention is to visit Spain, Portugal, Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, and to return home next

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF OSWEGO COUNTY shows a majority of 29 for Gerrit Smith better than the former report in the Era.

Indiana.—Carroll county gives Hale 29 votes; Fountain county 64.

MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO-297 votes for Hale: Lorain county 1,778; Putnam county 62. The last is taken nearly equally from both the old parties-the Democrats losing five or six more than the Whigs.

The Hon. David Henshaw, formerly Secretary of the Navy, died at his residence at Leicester (Mass.) yesterday.

speech, which discloses the perilous state of the Washburn, (Whig,) pledged to Free Soil, is said Republic. The object of the session is to provide means for putting down the insurrection and saving the Government. The country seems to be exhausted, the people debased, all public spirit gone. Insurrection is lifting its front everywhere. The rebellion in Guadalujara threatens the most fatal consequences.
Along the Rio Grande all is confusion. On the 2d inst., a portion of the National Guard stationed at Matamoros revolted, and crossed of the National Guard stationed at Matamoros revolted, and crossed of the Rio Grande where to the American side of the Rio Grande, where to the American side of the Rio Grande, where they raised the revolutionary standard. With American recruits, they recrossed the river on the 4th, and marched on Matamoros. They were met by General Avalos with 1,500 Govant of the standard ernment troops; after a severe battle, his forces were routed, and fled to Matamoros, where preparations were on foot for an effective resistance.

| And the free Democrats themselves are agreeably surprised at the result. Most truly yours, J. C. Gallup. Washington, Mich., Nov. 4, 1852.—Result of

In this extremity of the Republic, Spain, France, and England, are pushing their claims for debts due them, and their vesssels of war

are preparing to back their claims. It would be lase and cowardly in those great powers to attempt force at such a crisis. Mexco, impoverished, distracted, struggling for life against a combination of hostile influences, deserves pity and forbearance from States more happily circumstanced. The Washington Union avails itself of the occasion to excite distrust of the designs of England and France, and to prepare the popular mind of this country for an aggressive policy on our part against Mexico. Magnanimous this, is it not? If we have any duty to perform in this crisis, it should be that of sympathy and protection. We should interfere, if at all, to compel the forbearance of foreign nations towards a sister Republic, overwhelmed by misfortunes.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic arrived at New York last Monden, Burlingame, and Bannister, who were frequently interrupted by applause, indicative of the unanimous agreement of the audience in regard to the friend of truth, Gerrit Smith.

The committee came in, and reported the following recelebrate as tax upon all incomes over 650 and the townships. But we are determined to the townships. come tax, a tax upon all incomes over £50 per

tinguished by fire.

France.—The Senate is to meet in the hall used by the Chamber of Peers, and it is be-lieved will hold but four sittings. The vote on the Plebiscite will take place on the 21st and 22d, the suffrages be counted by the Legislative Corps on the 1st of December, and the proclamation of the Empire take place on the

2d of December. The Minister of Marine has ordered the returns of trade with America to be made out, preparatory to the establishment of a transat-

antic packet line.

M. Brouchere has succeeded in re-organizing the Belgian Ministry.
Bravo Murillo has assumed charge of the

colonial department of the Spanish Governnent. ment.
The Sardinian Ministry had again resigned.
Nafise Pacha, the Turkish ex-Minister of
Finance, has been arrested upon the charge of
mal-administration of the affairs of his office. The Druses of Syria, encouraged by Russia, and commenced hostilities with the Turks.

Four hundred Babis have been executed in Persia, on suspicion of being accomplices of the

Shahs, who are noted assassins.

Liverpool, Nov. 3, 1852.—Wheat has advanced 2d. and flour 3d. Corn is unchanged, with a moderate business. Coffee is unchanged. There is a large speculative demand for rice. Pork, Prime, per bbl. - 16.00 a 0.00 Rye, per bushel - - 0.75 a 0.78 Rye flour - - - 4.00 a 4.123

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE. Camden, Preble co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1852 .- I notice, in the election returns for Ohio, you put Butler county in Brinkerhoff's district, in the remember, is adjoining Hamilton county. It is one of the counties comprising L. D. Camppell's district—in which district the Free Democrats united with the Whigs and voted for Mr. Campbell, and elected him, although the district was largely Democratic. Mr. Camp bell repudiated the Baltimore pro-slavery reso lutions of the Platform-Mr. the Old Line Democrat, fully endorsed his Plat-form, Fugitive Law and all.

Before closing, you will indulge one of your old and early friends in a few reflections touchold and early friends in a few reflections touching the present duty of the Free Democratic organization. As an humble member of that band of moral heroes, I would exhort them to go on in organizing and spreading truth amongst the people, as though the election was not past. Above all, circulate the Era, and all other neares which advantages. other papers which advocate our cause. Every Congressional district which has given Hale one thousand votes should immediately take measures to establish a Free Press. These local presses need not interfere with the circulat of the Era. We all know the value of the Era, and do not intend to do without it. I am taking
two Anti-Slavery papers, (the Era and Ohio
Times,) but would gladly subscribe for two
copies of a Free Democratic paper, if I had an
opportunity, in our Congressional district.

Above all, let us not turn aside to vote with our own men at every election. I would much rather vote for a friend of Human Rights, for rather vote for a friend of Human Rights, for the most unimportant office, than to vote for one who does not acknowledge the obligation of the "higher law" doctrine. It was the doctrine of the early pioneers in the cause, to have nothing to do with the tickets of the Pro-Slavery parties. We only lose the moral power of our votes, by intermixing them in elections. But I am growing tedious, and shall dismiss the subject at present, hoping that it will be taken up by abler pens than mine.

Excuse the length of this, and believe me to be yours for Human Freedom.

given for the Presidential candidates as a distinct party. But, in order that it may have its legitimate influence in State matters, and in all future elections, it does seem to me, the course suggested is absolutely necessary. My health and that of my family is such, that I can rarely attend a public meeting; but, for one, I am ready and anxious that, whenever the question of Human Freedom is concerned in an election, my vote shall always be east so as to subserve it. Secondly, in regard to the many accounts which have been published of the large vote that would be polled for Hale, I have always felt that the enthusiasm of the writers, in many instances, had led them to health and that of my family is such, that I can rarely attend a public meeting; but, for one, I am ready and anxious that, whenever the question of Human Freedom is concerned in an election, my vote shall always be cast so as to subserve it. Secondly, in regard to the many accounts which have been published of the large vote that would be polled for Hale, I have always felt that the enthusiasm of the writers, in many instances, had led them to over-estimate their strength, as the result proves, so far as I am yet informed; and I wish to suggest whether the cause of freedom and

to suggest whether the cause of freedom and of truth would not be better advanced by more of truth would not be better advanced by more careful statements—thus not allowing our enemies to throw into our teeth that we had exaggerated, as other partisans do, for the sake of affecting the results thereby.

I have written in too great haste for perspicuity; but, if you can decipher, perhaps my meaning will be understood.

Respectfully yours. James B. Brooke.

Respectfully, yours, JAMES B. BROOKE.

Friend Brooke must not be discouraged. Our friends promised well, and they have performed well. A naked vote of one hundred and fifty thousand for Freedom, without any adventitious aid, is encouraging. His other suggestions are entitled to consideration.- Ed. Era. Wentworth, Lake Co., Illinois.-From what I

FAYETTE COUNTY.—Vote for Hale, 83.

MEXICO.

On the 15th October the extra session of Congress was opened by President Arista in a green what I can learn of election returns, the vote for Mr. Hale is less than we expected; this town (Warren) gave almost as many Free Soil votes as both the other parties received. Warren is the banner town in this county for Free Soil coalition with the Whigs, (which was unnecessary;) we have a Free Soil member of Assembly. to be elected to Congress, over Thomson Campbell.

election in this town: 333 votes polled; Pierce over Hale 14, Hale over Scott 26. In Shelby, P. O. Utica.) Hale never received over 16 or 17 votes before; now Pierce 126; Hale 105; Scott 58. I claim that all this "mischief" is done by the National Era.

Grand Haven, Ottawa co., Michigan, Nov. 4, 1852.—Five copies of the campaign Era are taken here—the first of the kind that have been read by our citizens during an election campaign; and yet the Presidential vote stood, here: Scott, 75; Pierce, 48; Hale, 11—a result entirely unlooked for by all, as no effort of a public character has been made by his friends here, and these are the first Free Democratic here, and these are the first Free Democratic votes that have ever been given in the place! Eleven votes, under such circumstances, is a glorious triumph for Freedom and Right. At Muskegon, an obscure village of this lumbering country, where the benign rays of our principles have very little opportunity to find their way into the hearts of its citizens, the vote stood: For Pierce, 39; Scott, 35; John P. Hale, 15!! Verily, all the people want is information as to the true principles of Free Democracy, to make them all its advocates and supporters.

adopted, after some eloquent remarks by Prof.
Allen and President Grovesnor.

1. Resolved, That we rejoice in the election of Comit No. they have voted for the old parties the last time, and will now try to build up a better

DOMESTIC MARKETS. [CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.]

Beef cattle, { On the hoof - \$2.37 a \$3.37 Net - - 4.75 a 6.50 Gross average 2.87 a 0.00 Beef, Mess, per bbl. - - 15.00 Butter, per lb. - - - 0.17 a 0.00 a 0.221 Cheese, per lb. - - - 0.09 Clover seed, per bushel - 5.00 a 5.25 Corn meal, per bbl. - - - 3.75 a 3.81 Corn, white, per bushel - 0.70 Corn, yellow, per bushel - 0.75 a 0.79 Corn, mixed, per bushel - 0.00 a 0.00 Flour, Howard Street, - - 4.871/2 a 5.00 Hams, per lb. - - - 0.11 Lard, in kegs, per lb. - 0.12 a 0.13 Oats, per bushel - - 0.35 a 0.37 Pork, Mess, per bbl. - 18.00 a 0.00

Wheat, white, per bushel - 1.12 a 1.17
Wool, washed, per lb. - 0.33 a 0.37
Wool, unwashed, per lb. - 0.23 a 0.27

Wheat, red, per bushel

a 4.121

TO MAKE MONEY. Now is the time. Several have written me that they are oining money with my discovery. Of course, those who begin first will make the most. See my advertisement in another part of the Era. [Oct. 14] H. S. HOLT.

THE IRVING HOUSE, NEW YORK.

This House has changed hands. The Messrs. Howards have parted with all of their interest in the Hotel to Messrs Doolittle & Burroughs — H. Doelittle of Cincinnati, and William H. Burroughs of Philadelphia. We understand Mr. Doolittle furnishes the larger part of the pital, and that the House is to be principal'y under the administration of Mr. Burroughs, who is to be the active artner, and has been a well known and very popular land-ord in Philadelphia. Oct. 7- 3t ord in Philadelphia.

TO DRUGGISTS.

The attention of Druggists is directed to the advertise ent of D B. McCullough, New York, in another part of his paper.

THE undersigned have this day formed a coparture rehip, under the name of WILLIAM & HENRY FAYLOR, and, as successors to Burgers, Tuylor, & Co., will conduct the business already established by them, in the SUN IRON BULLDING, and hope to meet with the same success in pleasing the public which has nerectore always attended the efforts of both the undersigned WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Beltimars Novamber 8, 1852—118 Baltimore, November 8, 1852.—1tg

BRUSHES AND BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS GEORGE W. METZ & SONS, 317 Market street, Phil adelphia, continue to make and have now on hand a large essortment of Smiths, Foundry, Brasiers, and Dentists' Bellows. They also manufacture Brushes of every description, of a good quality. IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.

D. B. McCULLOUGH, Manufacturer and Dealer in PAINTS, OILS, &c., 141 Maiden Lane, New York I J. PAINTS, OILS, etc., 141 Maiden Lane, New York, offers for sale on reasonable terms—
White Lead in oil, in kegs of 25 to 500 pounds.
Black Paint, Yollow Ochres, Venitian Red, in oil.
Platesh Dryer, Spanish Brown, Terra de Sienna, in oil.
Umber, Chrome imperial and Arsenical Greens, in oil.
Prussian Blue, Chrome Yellow, and Verdigris, in oil.
Varnisher of all kinds.
Linseed Oil, boiled and raw.
Putty, Chalk, Whiting, Lampblack.
American and English Venitian Red, Chrome Red and Yellow, dry.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARA-

TUS

MANUFACTURED by C. B. WARRING, for 'six
year. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy
at College Hill, Poughkeepsie. He will be happy to open a
correspondence with those wishing to purchase such articles or chemicals, or who may have laboratories to arrange.
Apparatus securely packed and sent to any part of the
United States, at rates lower than the catalogue prices of
any bouse in New York. Terms cash
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1852.

Feb. 5.

PIANO FORTES FROM NEW SCALES. J. F. WARNER & CO., 411 Broadway, New York, beg J. to invite attention to their stock of Rorewood Piano Fortes, just manufactured from their new and greatly improved Scales. These instruments embrace some points of excellence entirely original, and not to be found in any others made in the United States—such, for example, as sundry material improvements in the Scales, the Globular Socketed Tubular Bars, &c., &c. They are made of the very best of materials, and by the ablest workmen to be found in the country, are warranted in all respects, and are sold on favorable terms. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

JOHN OLIVER, CARPENTER

No. 33 Friend street, (up stairs,) Boston. Jo. 33 Friend street, jup starts, poston.

J. O. SOLICITS jobs in Carpenter's Work, such as repairing dwelling houses, stores, &c., and putting up
and altering any kind of fixtures. He will, by prompt attentien to all orders, endeavor to give entire satisfaction to
his patrons

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES. ROLIAN PIANO FORTES,

1. ALLETT, DAVIS, & CO., the lour established and

1. celebrated Piano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, in
order the better to accommodate their Southern and Western customers, have recently opened ware rooms at No. 297
Broadway, New York, where a large and full supply of their
superior instruments, both with and without Coleman's celebrated Edian accompaniment, may always be found. The
Eolian, by the skill at d improvement of Messrs. H. D. &
Eolian, by the skill at d improvement of Messrs. H. D. &
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Eolian, by the skill at d improvement of Messrs. H. D. &
Eolian, by the skill at d improvement of Messrs. Their Pianos
have been divested of the hard seraphine tone, and the
pure pipe or flute tore substituted, giving to it all the
sweetness and be unty of the parior organ. Their Pianos
have been too long and favorably known to need commendation—and when united to their Eolian, no weeter music
can when united to their Eolian, no weeter music
san when united to their Eolian, no weeter music
and when united to their Eolian, no weeter music
GOULD & BERRY, Sole Agents,
N. B. Messrs. G. & B. have the best catalegue of sheet
music and musical instruction books to be found in the
United S'estes. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

Aug 26.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

T. GILBERT & Co.'s New York Ware-rooms
333 Broadway, corner of Anthony st., and
opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre,
WHERE the largest assortment of Planos with and
without the celebrated Improved Kolian, may be
found—all of which have the metallic frame, and are warranted to staud any climate, and give entire satisfaction,
and will be sold at great bargains By an experience of
eight years, resulting in many important improvements, the
Æsifan has been brought to a perfection stained by no
others. Nearly 2,000 Æsitans have been applied, and the
demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant Bondoir or Cuttage
Pianos, convenient for small rooms. T. G. & Co.'s Pianos
are asimitted to be superior to all others, owing to their
firmness and long standing in tune. Prices same as at the
manufactory. Dealers supplied at liberal discounts. E. H.
Wade's, and the entire Boston catalogue of funcis and Instruction Books, furnished at this store at wholesale.

Wade's, and the entire Boston catalogue of Music and Instruction Books, furnished at this store at Wholesale.

HORACE WAFERS, Sole Agent.

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of second hand Planos, in rosewood and mahogany cases, varying in prices from \$30 to \$150. Second hand £ Jian Planos, from \$200 to \$70. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, from \$35 to \$90. Carhar's, \$55 to \$90. Guitars, from \$10 to \$75, &c., &c.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

DEV. I. BIRD, and J. BIRD, B. A, Principals, will reduce open on the let of November. In this school are taught all the common branches of education, from the Spelling Book to the College Classics, including the Modern Languages, Music, and Drawing. The location of the school is considered particularly eligible, having all the advantages of country for retirement, and of city for city privileges. Particular attention is paid to the health and manners of the pupils, and to the outlivation of their moral and religious principles.

Lads from eight to fourteen years of age are preferred. Circulars sent where requested.

References.— Kev. Dr. Haw-s, Hon T. S. Williams, S. Terry, Thomas Smith, George Beach, Esquires, Hartford; Prof. Silliman Rev. Dr. Fitch, New Haven; Rev. W. A. Hallock, F. Howe S. E. Morse, W. K. Strong, Esquires, New York; Kev. R. R. Gurley, Washington city.

Oct. 14.

PATENT AGENCY.

THE subscriber continues the business of Solicitor for Patents. Grateful for the liberal patronage be has enjoyed, and for the gratifying testimonials of satisfaction that he has received from those who have employed him, he resolves by promptness and assidity to merit a continuation of their favors. Having been many years engaged in building and operating all kinds of machinery, and having invented some of the important improvements now generally adopted, his intimate knowledge of mechanical operations unables him to understand and to specify inventions much more readily and accurately than lawyers, who have formerly done the business.

Models forwarded to the subscriber will be duly attended to, drawings and specifications prepared, and patents procured. Models must be marked with the inventor's name. Those writing from a distance must give the town, county, and State. All transportation of models and letter postage should be prepaid. Those who desire to have their inventors examined, can, by sending a description and rough drawing, with a fee of five dollars, have an examination and opinion as to the patentability of the plan.

Washington, D. C., 9th month 20th, 1852.

References—Him Excellency P. Alien, Governor of Rhodel leader. Externel Lawton Collector of furtons.

References — His Excellency P. Alem, Governor of Rhode Island; Edward Lawton, Collector of Customs, Newport, Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, U. S. Senate; Hon. Charles T. James, U. S. Senate. Sept. 23—6m

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Z. C. ROBBINS, Solicitor of Patents, will prepare the

necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for patents and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all
questions relating to the patent laws and decisions in the
United States or Europe. He will procure re-hearings on
rejected applications for patents, prepare new papers, and
obtain patents in all cases where there is any novelty. Persons at a distance, decirous of having examinations made at
the Patent Office, prior to making application for a patent,
may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dollara) a
clear statement of their ones, when immediate attention will
be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained
by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty
of their invention and the requisite steps to be taken to
obtain a patent therefor, (should it prove to be new.) will be
promptly forwarded to them by mail
All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a
suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

Off. Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.
He has the honor of referring, by permission to Hon. H.
Ellsworth and Hon. Edmand Burke, late Commissioners
of Patents, and to those for whom he has transacted business during the past severy years.

Oct. 23.

JAMES STRAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JAMES STRAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Lasalle, Lasalle Co., Illinois,

Will.L give prompt attention to all professional business.

Will.L give prompt attention to all professional business intrusted to his care in the middle and northern part of the State, to the locating of land warrants, purchase and sale of real estate, examination of titles, payment of taxes, &c. Refers to Hon. Samuel Lew's, Cincinnati, Ohio; Col. William Keys, Hillsborough, Ohio; Moses Barlow, Eeq. Xenia, Ohio.

Jan. 22—1y

50,000 COPIES SOLD IN EIGHT WEEKS

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY. BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. POR sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' lowest cash prices, vis: single copy, in naper. (2 vots.) \$\)[2] (olot), le'tered, \$\)[5.67]; ex ra_kilt \$\)[2]. The Trade suppried at a discount of 20 per cent, with a further discount of 50 per cent, for cash, on sales of not less than five copies.

WILLIAN HAKNED

Publishing Agent, 48 Beckman street. New York, June 17.

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC,

Xenr., (nio,

Xinc., (nio,

KEEP COOL, GO AHEAD, AND A FEW OTHER POEMS.

STEREOTYPED in the neatest Pocket style. Price, paper covers, 12 1-2 cents; cloth, 25 cents. Liberal discount to the Trade, to Book Agents, and to those who buy extra copies for presents.

To Copies, in paper covers, sent by mail, free of postage, under 500 miles, on the reception of 12 cents in postage stamps—or, in cloth binding, for 24 cents

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

These Poems have been extensively current through the press, and stamped "g.nuine" by public favor.—Boston Transcript.

Quite as good as Mr. Tupper's efforts in the same vein.—Boston Post.

Worth a bushel of Annuals.—Heraid.

Brim full of stirring, stanch, breathing poems. Mackay's Good Time Coming, and I ight's Keep Cool, are productions that give the reader a new set of muscles, and a new and brave heart.—Boston Bre

Fine, spirited productions, that only need an Eoglish endorsement, to be generally admired.—Salem Gazette.

Like flowers from a garden, where the shrubs are not nu-Like flowers from a garden, where the shrubs are not nu-merous, but very delicate and rate. — Puritan Recorder.

Like flowers from a garden, where the shrubs are not numerous, but very delicate and rate.—Puritan Recorder.

The verses are of that manly, hopeful, animating kind, which it is good to have sounding like stirring music in the ear. bracing the uerves, quickening the step, and helping one to face work and trial all the more cheerfully.—Ch. istum Register.

Short lygical poems, fall of vigorous sentiment, expressed in vigorous language.—Graham's Magazine.

They have placed the author's mame in the good company of Mackay and others, who have given rhythmical utterance to the war-cries and pass-words of the new world.—Wendel Phillips, in the Liberator.

They will always have a currency, and carry s weight with them.—Boston Commonwealth

A book by itself—not an imitation, but an original The poems will bear a rigid griticism.—Congregationalist.

All so original and so quaint, that everybody who begins will go right through the book.—Dive Branch.

Every piece here is a gem, and not one but smbodies a good thought or pieasant active, in harmonious measure and faultless rhyme.—Christian Wuchman and Reflector.

A very near little collection of spirited poems, some of them abounding in practical maxime, others quite imsginative. Mr. Light has made an admirable use of our national watch-words, Keep Cool, Go Ahead, &., using them as capital texts for spirit-attricay poems.—National Era.

137—Published by G. W. LIGHT, 3 Cornhill, Boston; and by JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cieveland, Ohle.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAUSES-CONSEQUENCES-WHAT HAS BEEN-WHAT WILL BE. We shall transfer to our columns, from time to time, such articles or extracts from our po-

litical exchanges as speculate upon the Causes and Consequences of the late triumph of the Democracy, and discourse upon What Has Been and What Will Be. One should know what the Future may bring forth.

HIS COURSE MAPPED OUT. From the Washington Union, November 2. The Washington Union holds the Baltimore Platform sacred, and says it has mapped out the course of the President elect.

That such a man will conduct the Admin istration which is to begin on the 4th March, 1853, with commanding and consummate ability and success, cannot reasonably be doubted. He will inaugurate it by choosing for his counsellors wise, popular, and orthodox Democrats. Himself the candidate chosen to unite the whole Democratic party, he will take such steps as will perpetuate this harmony. Knowing intimately and well the relations which our public men bear to the country, and enlightened by a long and brilliant career cotemporaneous with some of the most striking events in our political history, we repose un-hesitatingly upon his judgment and patriotism. The issues he will have to meet are doubtless already mapped out before him. Whether they already mapped out before him. Whether they refer to foreign or domestic policy, he will find the principle by which each is to be managed and disposed of in the great chart laid down by the Convention which placed him in nomination. It is history that every great good that has been conferred upon our common country has been conferred by Democratic Administrations or by Democratic policy. Before the example of the Administration of Franklin Pieroe, every apprehension of discord and of Pieroe, every apprehension of discord and of confusion will subside or vanieh. In his hands no great interests will be perilled, no dishonor unredressed, no difficulty undisposed of. We predict for him a career in the Chief Executive office of the nation which will office of the nation which will prove that, in choosing him as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, our National Convention took that step which, while it promoted har-mony in our own political family, led the way to the prosperity and the happiness of the people for long years to come."

ANNEXATION OF CUBA, TO BE A MEASURE

The Ashtabula Sentinel ridiculed the idea of the annexation of Cuba as a mere scarecrow. In our devotion to Party, we sometimes forget the true object of Party organization. We repeat now, what we said before the election, notwithstanding the apprehension of some at that time that it might win voters over to Scott,) that the annexation of Cuba is a pet project with the Slaveholding Propaganda.

CUBA-ANNEXATION POLICY OPENLY AVOW

From the Washington Union, Nov. 2, 1852. In connection with the United States, two topics of discussion at present engross the attention of the British press—the Fugitive Slave Law and the annexation of Cuba. British politicians see the necessity which, resistless as a law of Nature, draws the island of Cuba to the embrace of the United States. Nor are they insensible to that tendency of events which foreshadows the day when the benign influence of American institutions shall be commensurate with the American continent. The prospective grandeur of the American nation was recently portrayed by the London Times, in an article as conspicuous for its comprehensive reach of thought as for its fervid eloquence. The contemplation of the brilliant picture transported the writer into the regions of pure rhapsody, and he surrendered himself to speculations not unworthy the believer in the desired details. Judging from the tone of the British press, it is absurd to affect an apprehension that the Brit-ish Government would interpose to thwart the purposes of the United States, should policy dictate the ultimate acquisition of Cuba. We speak now of the event itself, and not of the mode of its accomplishment; for it cannot be imagined that this country will ever lose its respect, either for the law of nations, the stip ulations of treaty, or the requirements of public justice. The great party to whom the people have just intrusted the honor and the interests of the country will not be more solicitous t promote the one than to preserve the other in untarnished purity. A portion of the British press, representing the liberal sentiment of the country, rejoices at every advance step in country, rejoices at every advance step in American progress—at each successive extension of Republican government. The party of which this portion of the British press is the representative is rapidly increasing its influence in the conneils of the British empire. It was this party that compelled the repeal of the corn laws, reform in the Parliamentary representation, and Catholic emancipation. However hostile old Town highest was the extensive the state of the corn hostile old Tory bigotry might be to the expansion of American territory and the increase of American power, this young and vigorous party would effectually defeat any attempt to clip the wings of the American eagle.

CUBAN ANNEXATION ADVOCATED BY THE MAINE DEMOCRACY. From the Belfast (Me.) Journal.

We know very well that the Whigs are endeavoring to make a bugbear out of this matter of Cuban annexation. But we are not of those who dodge an issue one day and accept it another. And now, upon the eve of a Presibeen proffered to us by the Spanish-Cuban Government are ever to be redressed, it will be through a Democratic Administration; and such a redress points to the disenthralment of the Cubans, whose independence must come

One of the objections of the Journal to the prospective incorporation of Cuba into the Union is, that it would be the addition of an-Union is, that it would be the addition of another slave State. In the first place, it is to be remembered that this would not be to give the "balance of power" to the slave representation in Congress. Again, this balance itself is a sliding balance, and moreover an invention of Mr. Calhoun. We of the North, one would be the construction of the think, now that free States are so fast being added to the Union, should not contend for it. And let it be remembered that almost all the men and presses of the North are firm in their opposition to the extension of slavery into ter-ritory now free. If we sustain this doctrine, and claim that we have the constitutional right to enforce it, does not this cit us off from the right to say to the South, we will oppose the most valuable acquisition, because it has always been alaye territory? It is a poor rule that will not work both wars. the matter in the light of the broadest humanity. All the cost and labor of the English Government has failed to suppress the African slave trade. The largest importations of slaves are into Cuba. The acquisition of that island, then, would remove almost entirely one of the worst features of slavery, one unknown in our country. But this is not all. The millions of native whites are now in an infinitely worse.

eountry. But this is not all. The millions of native whites are now in an infinitely worse condition than the blacks. That is a markish and senseless philanthropy which, in its fear of the possible acquisition of Cuba, would deny liberty to its white population, and perpetuate the horrors of the "middle passage," as pictured by Wilberforce.

Besides the objection that Cuba is slave territory, the Journal goes into the old cry about the daugers to be apprehended from the expansion of our territory. And here it indulges in some of the most remarkable reflections on the nature of our Government that were ever put in type. In the first place, these acquisitions "are adding a vast amount to the power and patronage of the National Executive;" and, in the second place, these distant States, leavely extrahed to the Liese distant States, atronage of the National Executive;" in the second place, these distant States, attached to the Union, may become distant, and "separate from the Republic." these two propositions consume each Our Government cannot be destroyed contralisation of power at Washington, iso by an expansion of our territory. The place of the property of

fairs at Havana. He says that the secrecy with which everything is conducted by the Government is inquisitorial. In Havana, men are secretly seized and hurried to dungeons in the night. Their friends may never hear from them again. In the damp cells they may be kept until their minds have become impaired, when a confession may be extorted that will send them to the garote; or, if nothing can be proved they are sent away ruined men. Carproved, they are sent away ruined men. Carriages from the country are often seen to arrive, guarded by soldiers, and women are taken eut and incarcerated in prison. "How long," exclaims the correspondent alluded to, "will these abominable things be tolerated? It is a stain upon the national character of the Amer-

stan upon the national character of the American people, that such a Government should be suffered to exist so near Washington's grave!"

And it is to perpetuate such a state of things as this, and out of fear that Cuba—an island so rich as to support the Government of Spain—may add its treasures to our Union, that we have the investigate where the content of the state of the sta are, when insultingly smitten upon one cheek, asked to turn the other also! Out upon such policy! We are confident that the better sense of the people will reject such absurdities; and here, upon the eve of our great contest, we most gladly accept the issue which the Whigs so loudly thrust upon us.

THE SLAVERY PROPAGANDA EMBOLDENED Expedition to St. Domingo and Cuba.-In regard to expeditions to St. Domingo and Cuba, the New York Courier says:

"There has been an expedition organized go to St. Domingo, but it consists of hundreds instead of thousands. What is the ultimate object of the emigrants is known to nobody probably not even to themselves. Most certain it is, that if there is any filibusterism in these proceedings, it is entirely disconnected with

"That there is an expedition—a formidable expedition, in which thousands of men are enlisted—now prepared to sail for Cuba, whenever the signal shall be given by the leaders, is also a fixed fact. But the object of these men is solely the disruption of Cuba from the Span ish Government. They have not the least connection with the St. Domingo affair.

"As to the Cuban expedition, we learn 'from an undoubted source' that it is in a forward state of preparation; and it is represented that the utmost care has been taken by the leaders not to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. All the arms and ammunition required have been procured abroad in large quantities and are now deposited without the bounds of the United States, in a depot known only to few of the leading spirits. Not even a pop-gun has been procured in the United States. The men are to leave this country as emigrants—unarmed—and will sail from different ports, and, it is calculated, in such a manner that ne suspicion shall go abroad as to their actua destination. The measures of the revolutionists have been taken with great circumspecists have been taken with great circumspec-tion, and it is only to be feared that those who of the country will vindicate themselves; that embark in this expedition will meet the bloody if protection to our industry be indispensable fate of their predecessors."

A division of Texas has been in agitation in that State for more than two years past. At the present time, the advocates of division are mainly in Eastern Texas, where several news-papers are enlisted in the cause. We are informed by the Houston Telegraph that the scheme is rapidly gaining favor, and that it is even proposed to hold an extra session of the Legislature upon the subject. The Telegraph strenuously opposes it, urging that if ther should be a division of the State, as proposed into Eastern and Western Texas, there would be great danger of the western section becom-ing a free State, which the Telegraph thinks would much depreciate the value of slave prop-erty in Eastern Texas. It is stated that the cess attending the culture of sugar in Texas has been such, that the country between the Trinity and Guadalupe rivers is rapidly filling up with planters, and, if the State remains united for some years longer, it will be pretty well peopled with a slaveholding population.

Mr. Webster was kind enough to inform the Slavery men that four States could be carved out of Texas, according to the resolution of annexation; they will wait a little while till

From the Baltimore Times.

CUBA IN A "FIDGET." From the tone of reports which wash ashore in the United States, the authorities of Cuba are in a state of mortal apprehension with respect to the result of the Presidential election. They anticipate a formidable demonstra-tion at the hands of "Pierce and King," or some of their progressive adherents; and what the consequences of such a vote as that of Tuesday last may be, it is needless to conjec-ture. The Captain-General, starting upon his

ture. The Captain-General, starting upon his own premises, and aided somewhat by a portion of the press of the United States, will leap to the conclusion that the "flibustiers" are in a frightful majority; and we may naturally enough expect him to put the island through some unusual attitudinizing preparatory to the expected invasion. Let us make some allowance in advance for any strange cares in Coance in advance for any strange capers in Cu-ba about the election in the United States, and at the same time use the obvious effect of the result of the election in that quarter discreetly.

NEW COALITION CONTEMPLATED. From the New York Tribune.

The Rout of the Whig Party.-We make The Rout of the Whig Party.—We make the following extract from a private letter of condolence upon the result of the election:

"It is certainly very vexatious to think that the people should have paid so little attention to the many good things that you, and I, and all of us, have said during the campaign—and that 1,600,000 copies of the Life of Scott should have had no other effect than to give Pierce 28 take it quietly, as Socrates drank his hemlock. It vexed me considerably at first; but when I found there was not a single plank left, and that no chance existed for the re-formation of

the Whig party, I was consoled.

"I had long since become tired of being cheated by Whig great men at one time, and ridden over by them at another, and it is quite a comfort to me now to think that we are rid of them. Five years since I made up my mind that next to electing a good Whig President who could be depended upon, the best thing would be that the party should be annihilated. And now, though I have failed in my first wish,

removed from the field of strife, by the legisla-tion which admitted California, and gave ter-ritorial Governments to New Mexico and Utah; and the platforms of the two National Conventions swept away, especially in the Northern States, whatever points of political difference connected with Slavery that legislation might have left behind it.

Everything thus tended to divest the Presi-

dential contest of all special interest and im-portance. It became, in the general apprehen-sion, merely a struggle between men; and as such, it lacked the essential elements of enthusiasm and energy of the struggles of 1844 The policy of the Democratic party is to

the policy of the Democrata party is to strengthen our commercial alliance with England, by making each country more dependent upon the other for needed supplies, even to the neglect of our domestic interests and resources. Free Trade is of very little consequence to any other nations except England and the United other nations except England and the United States. The commercial interests of those two great nations are daily acquiring greater influence on the politics of both continents, and their consolidation, by means of Free Trade, is likely to lead to results of which the advocates of that policy are not fully aware. England has no single rolitical or social necessity, were in no single political or social necessity more imperative than that of close commercial relations with the United States, and of free access to American markets, and to that necessit, everything else will be made to bend.

Nothing has contributed more to the strength

of the Democratic party in this canvass than a feeling that in its foreign relations our Govern-ment has not taken the stand required by its position as the great Republic among the nations of the earth; and we anticipate in this direction, therefore, some decisive advantages from its ascendency. We shall certainly be glad to welcome, at the hands of any Administration, Democratic or Whig, a more energetic vindication of American rights, a more cordial recognition of American principles, and a warmer regard for Republicanism abroad, than have been witnessed for a few years past. And unless it should prove utterly blind to the indiministration, coming into power at the present crisis, could not fail to make some advance

upon existing practices in this respect.
We are not among those who consider the welfare of the country, for all coming time, as irretrievably bound up in the result of any one election. While we think its best interests election. While we think its best interests would have been promoted by the election of Gen. Scott, we readily concede that all the advantages are not upon one side, and that the country, ten years hence, may possibly be bet-ter off for the election of Gen. Pierce. In the to our prosperity, it will force itself in due time upon the Government; and that it is not in the power of any Administration greatly to check our advancement in that high career of social prosperity and of national greatness upon which we have entered. And in all our judgments of parties and of men—of administra-tions and of officers—we shall look to the perconsiderations of temporary and party advan-

The New York Courier, which surrendered its preferences for Mr. Webster, to give effect to the Baltimore nomination, presents the following as the causes of the disaster:

Every member of the so-called Whig party repudiates the idea of surrendering his principles to the behests of party; and not only indignantly denies any allegiance to party when such allegiance conflicts with his principles, but openly claims, and fearlessly exercises, the right of thinking and acting for himself upon right of thinking and acting for himself upon all National questions, regardless of party considerations

And it is because those who at Baltimore, in And it is because those who at Baltimore, in June last, were intrusted with the selection of a Whig candidate for the Presidency, wilfully shut their eyes to these simple facts, that we have to record the overwhelming defeat which has almost annihilated the semblance of a Whig party in the country.

There is not a solitary Whig less in the United Street and a solitary Whig less in the United Street and a solitary was a solitary with the solitary was a solitary which solitary was a solitary with the solitary was a sol

ted States to-day than there were five months ago; and there were enough then to have insured us such a triumph as never yet has been witnessed, if we had not foolishly and wickedly compromised our principles upon what was claimed to be the altar of expediency. The Whig party is this day, numerically, the strongest party in the country; and could to-morrow, under favorable circumstances, demonstrate the truth of this declaration.

The defeat which has befallen us was clearly predicted by this and hundreds of other Whig presses, which have in good faith sustained Gen. Scott, because they believed him worthy of the country; although by no manner of means as much particular than the country. ans as much entitled to the nomination as was the great patriot and statesman whom a nation mourns, and whose name inscribed upon the Whig banner would have secured to us an easy and a triumphant victory. We fore-saw a twelvemonth since that Gen. Scott had committed a grave political error in permitting committed a grave political error in permitting his name to be connected with the Abolition proceeding of the Pennsylvania State Convention, which would inevitably defeat his election, if nominated; and, although we exonerated him from being a party to the proceedings against the Compromise, we ventured to predict that, if he did not promptly repudiate the proceedings of the Convention alluded to, he must inevitably be defeated if nominated for the Presidency.

for the Presidency.

The result has demonstrated that the Whigs of this city and State, and of the United States, who believed that Gen. Scott had compromised himself by his collusion with the Free-Soilers himself by his cellusion with the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, would never give him their support; and that there existed no power to disabuse them in this regard. The truth is, the White party districted know, the principles of Gen. Scott in relation to the slavery question; and even those who voted for him do not take his defeat to heart.

would be that the party should be annihilated. And now, though I have failed in my first wish, I am sure of my second.

"I rejoice that, as Scott could not be elected, Pierce comes in in such a way as frees him from any necessity of looking to any extreme of his party for support. Whig opposition is at an end, and the external force being withdrawn, the internal one will have full play, and the party will be shivered to peices, after which will come new combinations. Take comfort. Things will come right. I have not seen a Whig these twenty-four hours, and the last I did see were buying Salt River tickets."

From the New York Daily Times (Whig.)

The election is over; and in that result, at all events, all parties will rejoice. The canvass has been heavy and tiresome; and even those who have most deeply felt its importance have found it spiritless and uninteresting. The general belief has been that the result was of very little consequence; that none of the substantial interests of the country were to be affected by it; and that it would really make but little difference which of two men—both of whom were respectable, and qualified for the office—should fill the Presidential chair for the next four years. Unfounded and unfortunate as we consider this belief to have been, there was much in the condition of the country, and in the political tendencies of the time, to give it plausibility. The business interests of the country ware prosperous beyond precedent. There is no flency that the fill defeat its own object—in the other, it is certain belief to have been, can be a fill defeat its own object—in the other, it is certain to lead to disastrons recults.

The consequence is the time, to give it plausibility. The business interests of the country are prosperous beyond precedent. There is no flency the part of the country of the United States by means questionably honest, or openly dishonest, we need not now pause to inquire. In the one case, the course intended to be pursued would defeat its own object—in the other From the Buffalo Advertiser (Whig.)

arch, giving more of firmness and solidity to the base.

Thus we have no fears that the acquisition of Cuba would endanger the Republic. Still less do we object to it on the score of humanity. Our position, then, is exactly here: let our Government deal with Cuba exactly as it would with any other power. If the comity of nations and the stipulations of treaties are outraged, let redress be had. It is not for us to be so tender towards Spain as to submit to her insults because she is weak and fool-hardy. The Havana correspondent of the N. York Tribune (a paper which is violent against all Cuban movements, and the editor of which has such large schemes of philanthropy that so small an affair as the liberty of some millions of Cubans is not worth a moment's consideration of a fairs at the such control of the country in 1840, that public at tention can be thoroughly aroused and fastention gives some details of the country in 1840, that public at tention can be thoroughly aroused and fastention for internal improvements is in the verything is conducted by the Government's country of many are are some of internal improvements as the condition of a fair and the editor of which has involved the country in 1840, that public at tention can be thoroughly aroused and fastention for internal improvements as in our worth a moment's consideration of internal improvements is at best of the condition of internal improvements is at best of the condition of internal improvements as the condition of a fair and the editor of which has a involved the country in 1840, that public at tention can be thoroughly aroused and fastention for internal improvements as the condition of a fair and the editor of which has a involved the country in 1840, that public at tention can be thoroughly aroused and fastention for internal improvements as the condition of a fair and the country in 1840, that public at tention can be thoroughly aroused and fastention for internal improvements is improvement is impossible to the condition of internal improve ed upon financial and economical issues. The question of internal improvements is at best one of local concern, and never takes very strong hold upon the general feeling of the country, or upon the contests of political parties. The issues of 1848, moreover, have all been removed from the field of strife, by the legislation which admitted California, and gave territorial Governments to New Mexico and Utah; and the left way of the earth, from time to time, has in its turn compassed its own overthrow by the attempt to compassed its own overthrow by the attempt to grow beyond its strength. Too rapid ramification weakens the parent stem, and when the fierce blast strikes the heavy branches which have sprung forth, the trunk yields to its fury, and the proud tree is hurled to the earth. Let America "grow with her growth and strength-en with her strength," and the things she now seeks will then seek her. Far wiser will it be to remain until the objects we covet come within our reach, than to lose our balance by stretch-

ing forth to grasp them.

It may be that Mr. Pierce is wronged by these suspicions as to the aggressive nature of his contemplated foreign policy. If so, the fault lies at the door of those speakers and presses which during the campaign have en-deavored to spread abroad the impression that his course would be such as we have hinted at. Should their assertions be unfounded, and should a wise, national, and pacific spirit infuse itself into the new Administration, it will e a happy surprise to the nation.

> From the New York Tribune. SEWARDISM.

Whoever shall write the history of the late political contest, will have to record the disasrous failure of an attempt to enforce upon the Whig party an outward uniformity of and action with regard to human slavery. For this uniformity there is no foundation either in fact or tradition. Our Northern and Southren people have always regarded slavery with very different eyes; and, so long as it shall ex-ist among us, probably always will. In no National Convention, in no Congressional cau-cus, in no assemblage claiming to speak in be-half of the Whigs of the whole Union, was there ever an assumption of power to create or declare uniformity on this subject prior to this present 1852. Messrs. Toombs and Stephens did indeed attempt to force such a declaration in the Congressional caucus of December, 1849; but their repulse was signal and conclusive, leaving them only the old resort of defeating the party they could not control.

The second attempt of the kind was made by the opponents of General Scott's nomination in the last Baltimore Convention—with what success has been told in the succeeding canvass and its result. nd its result.

Another extraordinary feature of the late

canvass was the virtual combination of the

magnates and usual managers of both the great parties, powerfully aided, though not with such evident malice prepense, by those of the third party, to hunt down and crush a single individual, and he no candidate for office, and nowise connected with the dispensation of spoils. Governor Seward not only holds no post of power or influence under the present Administration, but he stood expressly pledged to refuse any under the next, had General Scott been chosen. No matter what might have have remained what he now is, and for three pointed throughout the canvass—the fire of the traitors in the Whig camp has all been aimed at his devoted head. Members of Congress, electors of President, and various orders of exnotables, have renounced the Whig party, by cherished, with no other avowed reason than this—that General Scott was the "Seward candidate," and therefore must be crushed. "Seward!" "Seward!" "Seward!" has been the burden of our adversaries' song from the outset—the theme on which the Satanic press has expended half its venom, and on which the journals subsisting on advertisements of women and children for sale, have expatiated with unequalled persistence and fervor. The Whig potentates who have given their means and their names toward the promotion and support of "Webster Union" tickets have done support of "Webster Union" tickets have done so to feed fat their grudge, not against Scott, but against Seward. To that end have mercantile Whigs by thousands either refused to vote for President at all, or voted plump for Pierce and King—ready not merely to defeat but to annihilate the Whig party, if they might thereby demolish Seward. To this end, too, have extra exertions been put forth by the Barnburners, who feel that their recreancy and shame can never be effaced from the public recollection, so never be effaced from the public recollection, so long as Governor Seward remains in the Senate, faithful to the principles and convictions which have rendered his name detested by every trafficker in human sinews—by every perpetrator of legalized villanies throughout the civilized world.

Well, the conspiracy of aristocrat with jacobin, slave-trader with agrarian, Pearl street with the Five Points, has been crowned with unmeasured success. General Scott is over-whelmingly defeated, and the Whig party not merely discomfited, but annihilated. We have no prophetic ken, and make no pretensions to reading the future; but we do not see how the Whig party, as such, can ever be rallied again. Defeat is but an accident, to which any party may be subjected; but a defeat based on comorehensive, systematic treachery, like that just experienced, can hardly be other than conclu-

cotton journals and politicians, which finally yielded a reluctant support to General Scott, had taken such a course preparatory to the Whig National Convention as to neutralize and paralyze their subsequent acquiescence. They sat out with the assumption that General Scott must not be nominated, since his nomination would be a "Seward triumph," which all the South, and Conservatives everywhere, must re-South, and Conservatives everywhere, muss repudiate. When, therefore, they came round, and undertook to commend the nomination which they had so unsparingly denounced in advance, their adversaries had only to quote against them their own diatribes, hardly yet against them their own diatribes, hardly yet cold, to prove that, on their own showing. General Scott should be opposed and defeated because of "Sewardism." Thus they had taken the precaution to render their support of General Scott a nullity before they could be required to proffer it. The result, it is now obvious, could hardly have been other than it is. "But," says one, "how does all this prove the Whig party annihilated? Why may it not regain its former strength by eschewing or

the Whig party annihilated? Why may it not regain its former strength by eschewing or avoiding Sewardism?"

We answer—If you mean simply that the Whig party can rally and regain its former power by merely purging itself of all that is stigmatized as "Sewardism," we entreat you to go ahead with the experiment. There is nothing more to risk or lose now, and there can be no harm in trying this on and trying it out. go anead with the experiment. There is nothing more to risk or lose now, and there can be no harm in trying this on and trying it out. We whom you call "Sewardites" are tired, and will gladly rest awhile, and let you go ahead as you see fit. Whether your anti-progressive, pro-slavery Whig party would be stronger than that which has just been routed, or would resemble on trial "the tragedy of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted," can better be determined after than before a trial. There can be no reasonable objection to that.

But if you mean that those to spite and destroy whom you have just broken down the party, will follow and sustain you in restoring and re-establishing it, with the understanding that they are to be aliens and servitors therein until they consent to suppress their own convictions and profess your views, we would advise you not to invest either efforts or hopes in so wild a speculation. They are in no hurry to move at all; when they do take part with you in another canvass, it will be as your equals, and nothing short of it. They are not going into a convention with you again, to have your notions foisted into the party creed,

and consequently by your order, has, I suppose been sent to others of my brethren whose names been sent to others of my brethren whose names and addresses have been copied from the same published list of the clergy from which my own was taken. As you know nothing of me, I acquit you of any design to offend me personally. You have only offered a general indignity to those ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church whose homes are in the South. In the abuse of the franking privilege, you have sought to obtrude the most obnoxious sentiments, ex-pressed in the most offensive manner, upon men who would have refused to hear them from your own lips. Men of the world deem this conduct insulting; and I am yet to learn that an injury is any the less aggravated by the fact that the sufferers are forbidden to retaliate. We can only protest against such treatment. Whether our remonstrances are to be heeded by one who wantonly despises the patience not only, but the safety of the nation, is for you to

My own observations, during a residence of twelve years in Massachusetts, convinced me that charity to the fugitive slave demands that

he be returned to his master.

A careful reading of the Holy Scripture on the subject does not permit me to doubt that it is my duty, as a Christian minister, to insist upon the obligation of masters to their slaves.
This I do. Nor do I hold back any part of the counsel of God. I teach slaves that they also are bound by Christian obligations to their masters—obligations from which they are not released by unkindness and frowardness on the part of their masters, supposing them to be "unkind and froward," which is rarely the

Were I living in Boston, and should a fugi-tive slave come to me for protection and assist-ance, he should certainly have both—protection against the arts of demagogues and fanat-ics, who, having used him for their purposes, would leave him to starve; and assistance to return to that condition in life in which alone he can be truly happy. I would undoubtedly do all that man may do to make a Christian This being accomplished, it would need but little argument to convince him of his duty as a Christian man—to go back to his master, and by increased diligence, zeal, and industry, to restore fourfold, if it were possible, whatever loss may have resulted from his running away. This seems to be the rule of action prescribed by Holy Scripture in such cases. It certainly was the course pursued by St. Paul; and, so far as I am informed, the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the United States acknowledges no "higher law." Another course may be more popular with people whose applause you seek, but we have been taught that "that which is much eseemed among men is abomination in the sight

You must have known our views and feel ings upon this subject, and therfore, by causing the document which I now return to be forwarded to us under your frank, you have deliberately and grossly insulted the entire

body of our clergy.

For one, I feel it deeply. I do not like to be exposed to such impertinences. Still more deeply am I grieved by the thought that our labors for the benefit of the slave population are in any degree liable to be hindered by the interference of women, children, and men, who have not the least responsibility in the matter; who, looking beyond the moral and social evils gratification of a morbid or hypocritical philanthropy, to overthrow the ordinance of God,

Having thus discharged my duty, I hope be troubled no more by you in relation to these subjects. Should it ever be in my power to render you any Christian service, yo lieve me "Your servant for Christ's sake."

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS, 54 Court street, two doors east of the Rever House, Bostos.

CHARLES H. MORSE has just opened a complete stock of ready made shirts and gents furnishing goods. Also, hats and caps, umbrellas, canes, fancy goods, &c. Shirts made to order.

N.B. Weeds put on hats at short notice, and hats bleaded and pressed.

July 29.

ORMSBEE'S MINIATURE HOUSE, 203 Washington, corner of Bromfield street, Boston DAGUERREOTYPES, PHOTOTYPES, June 3-ly CABOTYPES-Largest in the World.

THE RAILROAD ROUTE TO THE WEST. 'hrough to Cincinnati by Rail the entire distance except ten miles, which is done in Coaches.

except ten miles, which is done in Goaches.

TWO LINES DAILY.

HE Fast Mail Line leaves Calvert Station daily at 11
P. M., and connects regularly with the Fast Line over the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg, crosses the mountains in daylight, and puts passengers through to Fittsburgh in twenty-six hours from the time of departure from Saltimore. This line makes a direct connection with the fast teams on the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroads, and by it passengers are now going through from Baltimore to Cincinnati in forty-four hours, running time. The Slow Mail Line leaves the same place daily at half past 8 A. M. By this line passengers reach Holidaysburg at 8 P. M. of the days of departure, and lie over until 5 A. M. the next day, when they commence their passage over the mountain, and arrive in Pittsburgh that evening, or inthirty-six hours from time of departure from Baltimore, and with all the confort and advantage of having enjoyed natural rest and repose.

These Lines are now in the enjoyment of a most liberal patronage from the travelling public; their equipments cannot be surpassed by those of any other route between the East and West.

NO TICE.

NOTICE.

To Cincinnati \$17.00
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To Travellers will bear in mind that this is the originational to the common descent of the common descent of the common descend of the common de

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. JENKS & PARKS, N 229 Washington street, Boston. C. W. JENKS. March 20-178

PORTRAIT OF HON. JOHN P. HALE! JUST PUBLISHED, the best and most faithful Portrait
of Freedom's honored Leader, lithographed in a superior
style from a recent Deguerrectype, by eminent artists.
Price 25 cents. The usual discount to the trade. Boston:
Published at the "Commonwealth" Office. See that you
order the Commonwealth Edition.

DEF Every Free Democrat and every admirer of the mass
should possess a copy.

Oct. 14—2m

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC. HE MADISON HOUSE, located on Main street, be-tween Front and Columbia, CINCINNATI, has been much eniarged during the past summer, and is now open to entertain its former patrons and a portion of the travelling entertain its former parsons and a portion of public.

Merchants, traders, and others visiting the city, will find the Madison House well located, accommodations good, and prices moderate.

J. W. GARRISON & CO.,

Nov. 4—3m

Proprietors.

THE OXYGEN LAMP.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers for the original Oxygen Lard or Oil i.amp, as patented by D. Kinnear, Feb. 4th, 1851. This lamp has been before the public for theyeard, during which time there have been over one hundred thousand sold, and it has received three first premiums and two diplomes.

The subscribers have now on hand at their shop in Circleville, Ohlo, fifteen thousand of these lamps, which are ready f rall orders that may be received. In prices we offer great inducements to Dry Goods and Hardware merchants, Timen, Fediarn, &c.

We caution the public against all imitations of this lamp, as we intend prosecuting all infringements of either manufacturer, vender, or user.

Persons who will make the selling of this lamp their sole business, may realize handsome profits, as the success of our agents testify.

Rights for twenty-six different States for sale.

To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the yea 1853. 1853.

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was passed:

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"Approved August 6, 1852."

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